

SAINT PAUL, APRIL 27, 1864.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

This paper has a Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation. Doubts that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore present inducements to advertisers which they will find decisive.

## Inside Reading Matter.

For the Daily, — The Search, Contest at the New York State—Great Excitement and Suspense Among the Defeated Confederates; Hard Fighting and a Union Victory on saline River; Correspondence—Letters from Washington; Death of Mrs. Faust; Third Page—The Desolation in Richmon—A Victim of Rebel Inhumanity.

## THE NEWS.

We have a rumor that Newbern, North Carolina, has been captured by the rebels and a report that Shreveport is now, has been captured by the rebels. The telegraph divulgates the former and should discredit the latter. The Shreveport story purports to come from rebel prisoners taken at Pleasant Hill and is just about as reliable as rebel stories generally are.

Mr. Gooch, chairman of the House committee on the conduct of the war, writes the War Department that the facts concerning the Fort Pillow massacre are worse than reported.

Third draft has been ordered in Minnesota, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio and Missouri.

Gold at the first board in New York yesterday stood at 75 5.

## THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC ROUTE TO RIOGRANDE AND ITS GREAT FEEDERS.

The State Attorney states it as a fixed fact that the main line of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad is to be specially built, and we are glad to see advocates of its relocation upon a line running nearly due west from Minneapolis to the foot of Big Stone Lake, nearly upon the 45th parallel, a route which, so far as its general direction and western terminus are concerned, has always seemed to us to be far more in accordance with geographical indications, and with the general theory of the railroad development of Minnesota, than the old ran-horn, northward-curving and circuitous route to Breckinridge.

But there is one fact, which outweighs all others in its bearing upon this question, and necessarily forms the controlling consideration in the readjustment of the line, which, though frequently pointed out heretofore by the Press in this very connection, is singularly enough, entirely overlooked by the *Atlas* in its elaborate argument in favor of the direct Westward route, which it urges upon very poor considerations.

We allude, of course, to the recent astonishing development of the gold mines of Idaho, whose rich auriferous valleys are clustered upon the parallel of forty-five degrees, in a direction due West from Minneapolis and St. Paul, and within six hundred miles of Big Stone Lake.

The main line of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad if bent down to a straight course due west from Minneapolis, and extended westward upon the 45th parallel, will thus furnish, by over a thousand miles, the shortest route of emigration to, and of commercial communication with, these gold-bearing districts.

And if that railroad were completed on this route, even as far west as the foot of Big Stone Lake, it would inevitably become the great highway of emigration to, and trade with, Idaho, and make Minnesota not only the great outlet of westward emigration and of commercial supply for those regions, but open up a rich market through the arid and barren mining districts of the West for agricultural products.

That route, when opened, must inevitably absorb all the immigration and commerce of Idaho, will hardly be disputed by any one who will take the pains to acquaint himself with the following facts:

Omaha, the present great outfitting point of emigration to Idaho, lies almost due south of that is to say, upon the same meridian as, the foot of Big Stone Lake; and these two points, therefore, supposing them both to have railroad communications with the east, stand upon almost the same footing as outfitting points; or, in other words, are nearly equidistant from Chicago or New York.

Now let us compare the distance from these two points respectively to Pannock City:

From Omaha to Pannock City, 160 miles; From Big Stone Lake to Pannock City, 200 miles.

Now, it is only about 160 miles by the proposed direct route from Minneapolis to the foot of Big Stone Lake, so that even should the emigrant pending the construction of the railroad—start from Minneapolis over the wagon road for which Congress is about to appropriate \$100,000, and for the protection of which we are promised a chain of military posts, he could be 900 miles nearer his destination than at Omaha.

Can any one doubt, under these circumstances, that this is the destined thoroughfare of the gold-seeking and gold-diffusing emigration to Idaho? Nor can any doubt that the relocation and construction of this railroad in the direction of Bannock City, and its extension westward, ultimately to the Pacific, upon the basis of a liberal land grant, are objects of transcendent importance to the people of this state, and of a national importance hardly second to any of the great schemes of Trans-Mississippi and Pacific communication which Congress has fostered with liberal endowments of public lands.

And this great project does not stand alone, but connects itself with, and gives a new and continental importance to, other railroad enterprises which would otherwise have only a local significance. The Winona and St. Peter railroad trends northward so as to intersect the main line of the St. Paul and Pacific, a little beyond Big Stone Lake, and would thus place all southern Minnesota in close relations with this route to Idaho, and give it at least an equal share of its benefits.

And on the other hand the proposed St. Cloud and Lake Superior railroad, extended southward, would strike the main line of the St. Paul and Pacific railroad about the Kandiyohi Lakes, in the center of the State, and would thus

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become one of the great outlets of the commerce of the Idaho gold fields, and in many respects the most important of all. And we may here say *en passant* that it wouldn't be a bad idea to throw the line of the Winona and St. Peter road a little more to the north so as to meet the St. Cloud and Superior railroad at Kandiyohi Lakes, which, central and lacustrine locality would thus have a fair chance at some future day of realizing its cherished aspirations and becoming the capital of the State.

## IDAHO EMIGRANT ROUTES.

The following are the routes named in the "Daily Iowan" to provide for the construction of certain Military and Emigrant Roads to Idaho, "alluded to by our editorial correspondent at Washington."

1st. From Cedar Creek on the North Platte, (near Fort Laramie) to the mouth of the Big Horn River; thence up the valley of the Yellow Stone River; thence across the mountains, through the Bighorn, Wind, and Laramie Mts. of East Idaho.

2d. (Capt. J. L. Fisk's). From a point on the border of the 40th parallel, West of the mouth of the Big Horn River, to the intersection of 1st and 2d meridians.

3d. From the mouth of the Niobrara, on the Missouri River up the valley of the said river to the 40th parallel, to intersection with the 1st named route.

It will be seen from our correspondent's letter that, so far as the route of the "Daily Iowan" is concerned, the "Daily Iowan" is a specimen. Like Falstaff, "if reasons were as plentiful as blackberries, we would give no man a reason upon compulsion;" but we received, yesterday, a private letter from a Lake Superior man in this city, who does not propose to stop his paper unless we shall locate the location of a railroad depot in his cabbage-garden, and which is, consequently, entitled to more respectful consideration. The writer gives several cogent reasons why the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad should have its northern terminus at Duluth, or at some point on the Minnesota shore, the chief of which is that we ought to use the railroad, as far as possible, as a means of developing the resources of our own State, and that in the local quarrels between the Wisconsin and Minnesota townspeople, the St. Paul papers have maintained a complete neutrality.

Now it does seem to us that our friends up there are giving themselves a great deal of unnecessary trouble about this matter. *For all they demand has been already definitely settled by legislation.*

The Draft Positively Ordered.

## It Will Commence Immediately.

The following dispatch was received yesterday:

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1864.

To Lieut. Colonel J. T. AVERILL, A. A. P. M.

Commence the draft as soon as you have your arrangements made.

Notify me to-day.

JAMES B. FRY, P. M. G.

We could not ascertain last evening the day when the draft would commence, but as we have already published the quotas of both districts, we see nothing to occasion delay, and presume it will commence in this city to-day or to-morrow, and in the lower district as soon as possible.

The following letter accompanied the joint resolution appropriating \$25,000,000, to be expended expeditiously passed in the House to-day:

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**THE CITY.**  
**THE FIRST REGIMENT.**  
**Its Last Parade and Review.**

An interesting event affecting fare, well addressed by Gov. Miller and Gen. Col. Adams.

The announcement in yesterday's Press that the "historic First" was to have their last parade and review at Fort Snelling at 3 o'clock, p.m., preparatory to being mustered out of the service to-day, drew a large concourse of spectators to that spot. For an hour or two the road from the city to the Fort was thronged with carriages, and a general jam occurred at the ferry. Civilians' carriages, mail stages, horsemen and government wagons being crowded up, waiting their turn. In a little, strategy, accomplished principally with postage currency, we managed to slip over in advance of the throng, and gained the interior of the Fort in good season.

The call soon sounded, and the various companies of the gallant First were soon under arms, and on their way to the spot selected for the review, which was the old race track, about a mile from the Fort. Every soldier not on duty accompanied them, and soon a crowd of at least 2,000 spectators was on the ground, fully a third of whom were civilians. The First Regiment formed in line, facing toward the east, while the 3d Battery, Capt. Jones, which had been detailed to fire the salute, occupied a position on the right of the regiment, the Post Band being stationed between them.

**THE FIRST REGIMENT.**  
As the various companies took their place in line, and the old-timers dug once more waded above their ranks—which now extended less than half the distance they did when it last stood on that prairie three years ago—not a spectator in that vast crowd who saw them, and again gazed on the handful who were mustered there yesterday, could repress a tear at the mournful thought the retrospect of those last three eventful years called up. Where are the other seven hundred brave and gallant men who stood there then, "burning with high hopes?" Most of them are in a soldier's grave "mouldering cold and low"—others are dragging out painful lives, maimed and torn with bullet and shell—while some are languishing in hospitals here and there. But they "still live" in the memory of their fellow citizens, and the unusual crowd here to-day is an evidence of the honor and affection in which that gallant band of heroes, lapsed in the flame and blood of twenty of the world's greatest battles, are held by the people of our State. Such were naturally the train of reflections forced on one as he looked at the little group of scared and bronzed veterans.

Just then a salute from the Governor announced the arrival of the General and suite, and Gen. Sibley and staff, and in a moment after they rode into the hollow square in front of the Regiment. The First Regiment at once presented arms, and the Governor, the General and attendants rode down the ranks, and finally took up the usual position in the front of the Regiment. The Regiment then broke into column by companies, and wheeling, marched in review past them, headed by the band, and followed by the artillery. Having made the circuit, in the usual time, they then broke into "double quick time," and once more marched around, followed by the battery on a trot. Having formed in line again, they were massed together, when Governor Miller dismounted, and advancing to the front, addressed them as follows:

**Gov. Miller's Address.**

Fellow Soldiers—A few of us witnessed the first grand review of our gallant old regiment have been permitted to participate in its last, and I know you will receive kindly a passing word from one who has shared a portion of your dangers, and followed you with sympathies in all your marches and conflicts.

I send for you, sir, that McNeish and Meek, and Acker and Farrel, and Holtzborn and Perlman, and Muller, and a host of our old comrades—both officers and men—are not here to-day. They sleep their last sleep,

"And never will wake to glory again," until God's last trumpet summons them to the eternal rest.

We deeply lament their fall! But the patriotic hearts that miss them most, and the flag of the Union, are everywhere exclaiming:

"We did not exchange my slaughtered son,

"For any other living one."

The Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Conwell, then advanced and addressed an eloquent and fervid prayer to the Throne of Grace, after which the regiment was dismissed, and all returned to quarters.

**THE MUSTER OUT.**

To-day, as we mentioned above, those members of the First Regiments whose term expires to-day, and who have not re-enlisted, will be mustered out, and thus return to civil life. There are about 70 who time is not out full, which with 60 re-enlisted men, and some recruits, making in all about 230 men, will be formed into two or three companies, and afterward at one sent to Washington, an order to that effect having been received here. Thus the old First, in effect, died to-day, leaving a quiet existence.

It is a pity that this splendid regiment should be allowed to go out of existence, but it was.

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To-day, as we mentioned above, those members of the First Regiments whose term expires to-day, and who have not re-enlisted, will be mustered out, and thus return to civil life. There are about 70 who time is not out full, which with 60 re-enlisted men, and some recruits, making in all about 230 men, will be formed into two or three companies, and afterward at one sent to Washington, an order to that effect having been received here. Thus the old First, in effect, died to-day, leaving a quiet existence.

It is a pity that this splendid regiment should be allowed to go out of existence, but it was.

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## THE CITY.

WOOLEN FACTORIES AT THE FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY.—The Dual City at the Falls seems destined to spring into the ranks of wool manufacturing cities at once. Two large and fine woolen factories will soon be in operation there, one on each side of the river.

Messrs. Eastman, Gibson and Judd are the proprietors of the one now building on the Minneapolis side. It is to be of stone, four stories in height, and will be a fine and substantial factory.

It is to have new and improved machinery, capable of making fine goods, and a great deal of them. The mason work is being done by Shaler & Hall, two competent builders of this city; and the carpenter work has been taken, I understand, by another St. Paul mechanic, Mr. Reardon.

The building will be finished this summer, and in operation before fall. It is built on the bank of the river, near the old government mill, and is supplied with water by an underground *plunge or conduit* through the sand rock, and connecting with the dam above—an ingenious plan of water giving a "head" of fully thirty feet! This will run powerful machinery.

The mill on the St. Anthony side is located on Hennepin Island, and is the large four story stone building lately equipped as a grist mill by Farham & Co.

It has lately been leased by an Eastern capitalist and manufacturer of woollen, (whose name we are not in possession of) and who has returned East to procure new machine for it. He will also bring out several families of operatives who have been working for him East. The mill will be in running order by fall, as it is in good repair, and has its water-power in running order.

We note these facts with pleasure, as it realises the expectations long held by our citizens, that capital would be long slow in the woolen manufacturing business at that point, where water power is abundant and cheap. The producer and consumer—the wool-grower and wool-weaver and cloth-buyer, are thus brought together, and each has a better market for his articles. The cost of transporting wool east, and bringing it back manufactured, is saved, while the profits divide to be made by Eastern manufacturers, will now be spent here in our community—restoring the wool-growing interest, which will soon be one of great importance, and adding greatly to our local wealth.

CARVED TOMBSTONE.—We saw yes-

TURDAY SCHOOL UNION MEETINGS.—There will be Union Meetings of the Sunday Schools to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, as follows:

At the First Presbyterian Church, the Baptist, First, and Central Presbyterian, and the House of Hope.

At the Jackson street Methodist Church, the Market street, Jackson street, German M. E., and Plymouth Sunday Schools.

There will be interesting addresses at each of these meetings.

PERSONAL.—Chas. D. Elliott arrived on the Northern Belle yesterday morning.

Capt. Wilber F. Duffy of the First regiment, also arrived on the Northern Belle, and is stopping at the International. He has been confined to his bed for about four months, with a nervous disorder, brought on by fatigue, loss of sleep and exposure, and is in feeble health. We hope since he is back on his native hearth once more, that the pure climate will restore him to health.

THE BOYS' MILITARY CLASS.—The young men of the different wards will meet at the three o'clock schools at half past three o'clock p. m., then march to the Jefferson School at four o'clock, to drill. The parents are respectfully requested to send them punctual at the hour.

A. R. FRENCH.

GRAND LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of this State will meet in this city next Wednesday evening at 10 o'clock. A good attendance is expected from the various Lodges throughout the State, and a pleasant time anticipated.

A. D. FITCH.

NORTHWESTERN SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

AGENCY, J. R. AUSTIN & CO., 230, Third Street, St. Paul.—The celebrated Noises Grover & Baker, and the unequalled Lock, Knob, Double Lock, Double Knot, Home Sewing Machines, Purchasers have their choice of Machines with the privilege of changing them. Sellers should have them, as they are carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires.

OFFICERS ATTENTION.—MILITARY GOODS AT QUOTED RETAIL PRICES.—The proprietors, desiring to close their business in order to return East, offer the remainder of their stock of Military Goods and Equipments, manufactured by Tiffany & Co., New York, at wholesale prices—the lowest in the West.

W. S. COMBS, Secretary.

SEE advertisement "Lost," under the head of new advertisements in this morning's newspaper.

ATTENTION is directed to the advertisement of George C. Starbuck, advertising Cedar Posts for sale.

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSIONERS.—INTER-STATE BUSINESS.—Rev. Shepard Wells, one of the General Field Agents of the Christian Commission, will speak in the hall on Sabbath evening, May 1st, at 7 o'clock at Ingoldsby Hall.

Rev. F. G. Eustis, of Memphis, Ariz. Delegate, Rev. C. F. Fair, of Louisville, Cincinnati, and St. Paul, Minn., and others will also be present and add a word for this noble charity, as time may permit. Singing from the Southerner Hymn Book culminated by the Commission.

The Army Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of St. Paul, would respectfully and earnestly invite the clergy of the city to omit their services and join in the exercises of this meeting.

204-1

LOCAL NOTICES.

GRAND OPENING.—John Haggerty has been renting his saloon and restaurant on Robert street in grand style and will have a grand opening and festival this evening in commemoration.

A young bear which was captured by Henry Bolland on the Missouri last fall, will be served up at the feast.

A brass band has been engaged for the occasion.

THROAT.—Jo Hall got 904 pounds of fresh trout from last night, which will be served up on order no lay it his oyster-reef style.

JUST ARRIVED.—Geo. Ben has received his spring stock of Foreign and Domestic liquors, wines and cigars, constituted in part of sparkling Rhine wines, pure French brandies, California sweet and tart wines, and the celebrated California wine blitters, still and sparkling Catawbas.

EIGHTY BARRELS SMITH'S CELEBRATED PHILADELPHIA ALE.—Fifty cases of Hungarian and claret wines. Fine imported ears, &c., &c.

Wholesale and Retail.

W. S. COMBS, Secretary.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Eastward bound passengers to Central Michigan, the Canadas—New York, and all places in New England, &c., will look for through tickets via the Michigan Central Railroad from Chicago.

ATTENTION.—The prices of this commodity of wood are perfect in all respects, connections reliable, and fares at low as any line.

For through tickets from St. Paul via this particular road, apply at the offices of Chas. L. Wood, agent La Crosse & St. Paul Packet Co., or of Orin Curtis, agent Northwestern Packet Co., on the Levee.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Western Passenger Agent.

FREIGHT NOTICE.—Merchants and Consignees will take notice, that a freight bill on goods coming over either to the delivery of the goods, without proper vouchers therefor, may be set down as a *subdiler* and *impostor*, and the proprietors will confer a favor on us by placing their foot violently against such loader, or else by giving him a spanker.

CHAS. T. MILLER.

For La Crosse and St. Paul Packet Co., and Northern Line.

SECOND DISPATCH.—New York, April 27—1 P. M.

Gold lower—opening at 70%, and closing at 69%.

Government stocks dull—200 coupons 111½; 150 Treasury notes, October and April.

THE GROVELAND GARDEN AND NURSERY.—The only place in the State where a general assurance can be given that we have obtained credit to our clients. Having over 100 years in the business here since 1850 we have many things of large size which we offer at low rates. Persons in want of anything in the fruit or ornamental department will do well to call us before ordering from agents of Eastern nurseries. Orders may be left with our agent, Mr. M. N. Kellogg, opposite the bridge, St. Paul, or send through the Post Office. Send for catalogues.

L. M. FORD & CO.

THE METROPOLITAN BILLIARD ROOM AND RESTAURANT.—Jones Hill, opposite the bridge, St. Paul, is the prettiest point of the city. During the last three weeks the entire establishment has been refurnished in a manner which will compare with any establishment in any of the great cities of the world. The billiard room is arranged for the carom game, and only a few months ago introduced among the Knights of the Order of the Garter.

N. B.—With the proper season arrives its Tea Room.

The bills of the Bank of Hastings, the Bank of Southern Minnesota, the "People's" Bank, the

"Our House" OPEN AGAIN.—Henry Vitus opened the "Our House" restaurant again, at the "Crystal Palace" Saloon building, lower Third street, which he has just purchased.

Henry's numerous friends, and the public, who have acknowledged his good judgment in the selection of liquor for his bar, will glad to learn that they can once more make themselves at home.

"Our House" is a restaurant that is a sufficient guarantee that everything thereon is safe and will be served in the best style. Oysters, speckled trout, duck, prairie chickens, salp, ham and eggs, etc., etc., will always be served up when in proper season.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY would respectfully announce to the merchants of this city and vicinity that they are now prepared to bring forward from La Crosse, Wis., and deliver to points of destination all "Mail and Freight" and other articles which are to avail themselves of this means of transportation, will please mark their goods to be sent to La Crosse, and the same will be delivered to us at La Crosse, without any unnecessary delay.

For rates call at their office, 219 Third-st., opposite Stage-Office.

E. F. WARNER, Agent.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—The sudden change of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience has proved that the best treatment for these diseases, recourse should at once be had to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Inflammation be so severe as to require the use of opium. Public SPEAKERS and SINGERS should use them often for clearing and strengthening the voice. Soldiers should have them, as they are carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires.

APRIL 29.

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A. D. FITCH.

MUNGER BROS. MUSIC STORE, Third street St. Paul.

ap6 Imo

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# THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

VOLUME IV.

SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1864.

NUMBER 101.

TO ADVERTISERS.  
This paper has a daily, tri-weekly and weekly circulation double that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

Inside Heading Matter.

For the Daily, *Correspondence*—Letter from Kentucky, *Deaths*—*Restoration of Fruits*—The Plot to assassinate the President—The Plan and Object of the Chinese in the Pacific—The Fair of a Cotton Speculator—*Plan*—U. S. Law.

Third Page—*Poetry*—*Army*—*Miscellaneous*—The Coral Bracelets—A Tale.

THE NEWS.

SENATOR HENDERSON, of Missouri, is in session at Washington, making arrangements for the Baltimore Convention. There is no prospect of a cotton speculator.

Union soldiers place their loss during the three days battle on the Red River at seven to ten thousand.

Union has captured Shreveport again.

All is quiet in Virginia.

Gold open market at \$84 and closed very dull at 79 58.

EPIDEMIC HURICANE.

*Shylock*—So can I give no reason, nor will I not.

More than a hanged hag, and a certain death.

I have Antonio, that I follow thus

A hating sin against me.

—*Merchant of Venice*.

Instinct is a great master, and in the long run will out, to the confusion of pretence. A few words uttered aside in a momentary impulse of passion or remorse are worth more as an index of the real dispositions of men than volumes of studied and formal disquisition. For men are as much as well by what they hate as by what they love; and one only needs to know the direction of a man's antipathies to be able to fix, with a good deal of certainty, the direction of his sympathies. For what is repelled by the positive end of the magnet, we may be sure is attracted to the opposite, or negative extreme.

If there is one living human being whom the rebels hate above any other on the planet, it is General Butler. They hate him with this demoniac intensity because they regard him as their most uncompromising and relentless antagonist.

To their credit it must be said that the St. Paul ladies take the indignation more weakly than previous experience had led them to improving the opportunity to lecture their St. Paul sisters their short comings, and for administering to them the rebuke which none of their masculine friends had the boldness to attempt.

They give the best evidence of their contrition, and of their disposition to profit by it, in giving the letter from the Secretary of the Ladies Aid Society at Winona for publication, in order that its lessons may be taken to heart and prove a spur to a generous emulation in the next cause in which gentle hearts are overthrust, or fair hands worked.

We trust they may bring forth truths most complete impersonation of the policy which they fear the most.

For the same reason, the most virulent of the Copperhead journals, the Chicago *Times*, *Cincinnati Enquirer*, and journals of that stamp, have agreed with the Richmond organ of the rebellion in denouncing and abusing Butler, for whom they have ransacked the English vocabulary and the roll of infamous names to find epithets sufficiently expressive of their hatred and fear of this mortal foe of rebels and traitors. They revenge themselves on the energy and vigor of his military administration by setting a price upon his head and calling him many names, such as "Beast Butler," and the "American Hayman."

Now, this conception of Gen. Butler, as it is understood, is purely of rebel origin, and these epithets of purely rebel paternity, adopted and circulated only by the most virulent and shameless of the Copperhead confederates at the North.

These introductory remarks will, we trust, sufficiently explain the appearance of one of its old fashioned Copperhead articles in the *Journal* of Friday, repeating and detailing this stale and flippant abuse of Gen. Butler, with such an outburst of passionate and savage acerbity as sufficiently indicates that its old Copperhead virulence has lost none of its original intensity by having so long bottled up, and kept in the dark. We cannot encumber our columns with this villainous rabish of rebel calumnies, but it will suffice for our purpose to give the following specimen outcroppings of the Copperhead malignity which underlies the whole:

Unlike his fellow human beings in physical appearance he is still more abominable in his character. He has the name and reputation of being a lawyer, yet from the *Prince of Slaves* (*Blaes*) down, in pretty criminal cases, he has been a mere *spiv* and a *trout* to his *self-assured friends*, and a *renegade* among his supposed political foes.

Is it there you are? Think of it! the *Pioneer* is "down on" General Butler because he was a *traitor* to his friends, if that doesn't strike its readers as being rather a rich joke, their sense of the ludicrous must be almost blinded by disgust.

The *Pioneer*, which has professed to support the administration once in a while since the war broke out, but which has never done so except with a cold and prevaricating reluctance, worse than open hostility—the *Pioneer* denounces it as a crime in General Butler that he does, with his whole soul, without any "ifs" or "ands" or "butts," what it professes to do without the courage or honesty to redeem its pledges. The side of the gallant Busted shows that this partizan animosity of which Butler is the chief object, takes a far wider range than any personal feeling towards the latter, and embraces all who have thrown off the shackles of party allegiance and come up heartily, earnestly, and unconditionally to the support of the Government. The following delectable morsel scraped from the excrement of the rebel press and editorially adopted by the *Pioneer*, shows the harmonious fellowship which exists between that paper and the Richmond *Enquirer* in their estimate of a man who is equally and only hated and feared by rebels and rebel sympathizers:

He has been aptly styled the Hayman of America, but even in this respect he contradicts his best title and attributes some of his success to the fact that he acts in behalf of the many, while his imitator acts in behalf of the few.

A CORRESPONDENT states the amount of wheat in store at New Ulm, to be 12,000 bushels, which, added to the total amount stated yesterday as in store at other points would make 608,163 bushels awaiting shipment in the Minnesota Valley.

## THE LADIES OF WINONA VS THE LADIES OF ST. PAUL.

For a good while past we have been hinting as strenuously as the nature of the case would permit, that there existed a very reprehensible indifference in this city to the wants and sufferings of our soldiers. For obvious reasons, however, we have not ventured to point out the particular quarter upon which the chief responsibility lay for this dereliction of duty. By a delicate and comprehensive euphemism, we had the blame upon the community at large, with the chivalrous and magnanimous view of sparing the feelings of the real delinquents. But it takes a woman to see a hole through a forty-foot rhetorical ladder. You can suggest the same plan for the northern part of the State, that the contributions may be doubled.

One great reason why it would be impossible for us to send out our supplies to St. Paul is the double tax which would impose on the transportation companies, who are already contributing an amount scarcely realized. Therefore, while we have rejoiced that you have awakened one of your long sleep in the saintly city, and bid you God-speed in your enterprise, we prefer to remain an individual organization, striving to equal you in our efforts, and to equal you in our can.

See, Winona Sanitary Society, the Secretary of the Ladies' Branch of the Sanitary Commission, St. Paul.

## OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Seventh Regiment at Paducah—Their Camp—Wet Weather—Appearance of the Rebels—The Recent Attack—Bravery of Colored Troops—Dr. Edward H. Miller—The Testimony at Columbus—Buccaneers—Expectations—Col. Wilkins Disappointed—Promotions.

PADECAH, KY., April 24, 1864.

DEAR PRESS.—The abundant leisure that I once referred to, vanished about the time I made mention of enjoying it. It proved like Gilpin's "luckless boat and bad weather" "For which" I've paid full dear," in the consciousness that I was not fulfilling my promise of a letter once a week. Without neglect of duty, I have not had time to write you in the last three weeks.

Gov. Miller was telegraphed of our departure from St. Louis, and from Cairo, of our destination here, and I presume we communicated the facts to the papers. Information of the movement of one or two regiments, I take it, would not be objectionable, at so remote a point as St. Paul.

With eight companies of the 7th, I embarked at St. Louis on the 20th inst., and disembarked here the morning of the 22d. Two companies under Maj. Burt, and Maj. C. West, company I. A vacancy exists in company F, occasioned by the promotion of Lieut. Stephen B. Miller, for which an examination has been made.

W. R. M.

## Important Order of Gen. Meade.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, APRIL 24, 1864.—As this time is approaching when some of the regiments belonging to this army are to be discharged from service by reason of the expiration of the term for which they were mustered into said service, the commanding General has directed that the commanding officers of these regiments be directed to say the rebel losses at Pleasant Hill and Shiloh Cross Roads, cannot fall short of seven thousand, and may reach 10,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

The *Press* publishes a rumor that General Stueve has taken possession of Shreveport and is shown up fortifications.

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## TYPE DEVILS.

Our types sometimes play us queer tricks, especially when set up after one or two o'clock at night. They took the responsibility in yesterday's Press, among other eccentricities, of placing Mr. Alanson Penfield in the "Shady Groves" of the Treasury Department, which looks like a reflection on our financial system. What we wrote was, "slight grots." If this were all, we could still live and be happy, but it is really the slightest of the tortures these metallic hornets have inflicted upon us during the past week; but as we can expect no sympathy from the unfeeling public, we draw a decent veil over the sacred sorrows of the sanctum, and resign ourselves to a calm but deep despair.

EDWARD W. GREEN, who murdered Frank Converse, Teller of the Maiden Bank, was last Monday sentenced to be hung. There was an immense crowd in and around the Court House, to hear and know the sentence. Green received with apparent calmness.

ARRIVED at Cairo last Sunday, from the Cumberland River, reported rumors in Nashville of two days previous near Decatur and Huntsville. No particulars.

A TART COMMUNICATION FROM THE LADIES OF WINONA TO THE LADIES OF ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL, April 30, 1864.

At a meeting of the ladies' branch of the Sanitary Commission in this city on Wednesday last, the following letter was read before the Association. It is now published in the hope that the patriotic order of the ladies of Winona will serve to stimulate the ladies of St. Paul to redoubled exertions. Shall it be said that the ladies of St. Paul yielded the palm, in a most noble and benignant enterprise to one of her sister towns?

WINONA, April 10, 1864.

DEAR MADAM.—In a communication received from you to-day we are solicited to know a branch of the State Sanitary Commission to be located at St. Paul.

Since receiving your letter I have looked over the Treasurer's account of our society and find that we have expended for the benefit of the soldiers, since the 12th of November, 1863, exactly \$2,657.25. Our society was organized about three years ago, consequently we date our years in this way. Now, while we do not boast of this, and indeed consider it but a small amount to what we might have done and it is our duty to do, yet we do not choose to become tributary to a society located in a place containing more than three times the number of inhabitants that Winona contains, but which has not sent one dollar's worth of Sanitary supplies for the past two years, as the published records of the Northern Sanitary Commission will show.

The whole of the above amount has been contributed by the citizens of Winona, except about \$150, as we have not endeavored to form societies tributary to

this until after the receipt of circulars issued by the Northwestern Sanitary Commission, about the first of March, asking for vegetables, a few of which you enclosed in your letter. We have some tiny auxiliaries, and are receiving and shipping at the rate of about fifty bushels per day. We are also busily engaged for the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair will have a box worth \$200, and a contribution from southern Minnesota, we are maturing a plan to have each farmer give one or more bushels of wheat, which in the aggregate we hope will make five or six thousand bushels, and be a fair sum contribution. We are suggesting that the contributions may be double.

Col. Hicks, commander of the Post, is an old soldier. Was in the Black Hawk war, then through the Mexican war, and in this from the time he was wounded at Shiloh, getting an arm so crippled that he cannot use it.

We can only conjecture our stay here. As far as Forrest is in or near Western Ky., and there is a possibility of this place being again attacked, we shall probably remain. But that I trust will not be long. I apprehend that a force is being concentrated adequate to engage Forrest if he beat him, or what is more likely, his retreat back to Northern Mississippi.

The Tenth Minnesota was destined for Columbus, thirty miles below Cairo. Col. Baker was to remain in command of the post at St. Louis until the end of April. Gen. Roscruers thought he would get us away in his department, and expressed himself exceedingly anxious to do so. But I fancy it will not be done. Such regiments as the Seventh and Tenth should not, and will not I trust, he kept from the front.

Col. Wilkins was feeling badly that his regiment was destined for Missouri. That he was in command of the 2d, and that he would resign. I hope he will get forward.

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## The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.  
Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

## Our Kentucky Correspondence.

Correspondence of the St. Paul Press,  
LOUISVILLE, KY., April 27, 1864.  
SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHDAY.

Many admirers of the great dramatist did not let the tri-centennial anniversary of his birth pass by, without a substantial notice; and although no such enterprise was displayed as is always manifested in northern cities on such occasions, yet the generous seemed to appreciate the Go-like genius of the man who wrote as if by inspiration, every word a thought and "every thought sublime."

Mr. Colcock and daughter appeared at Wood's Theatre last night as "Shylock and Portia" in the "Merchant of Venice."

Doesticks.

On Friday evening I had the pleasure of listening to the many ridiculous and side-splitting *funnyisms* of the whimsical humorist, O. K. Philander Doesticks, Jr. I have often been convulsed with laughter while reading of his many adventures, and I have had a great desire to see the perpetrator of all those humorous outbursts which have made the name of "Doesticks" a "household word" which plays the *dictées* with solemnity.Philander is rather below the medium size—supports a *miraculous* moustache, and is considered very handsome by the ladies. He is a comical looking fellow, and his physiognomy suggests at once everything which should warn a man to look well to his buttons.

He lectured on "Clock," and cited many instances where men had, by the assistance of a certain composition known as "brass," pushed themselves through the world at a telling pace. He referred to "Mr. Bonaparte, who, while a small man and possessed of a very young capital, went into the empire business and achieved quite a reputation as an engineer."

In conclusion, he regretted the absence of "Doesticks," but advised the audience to be virtuous, and he pledged his word that happiness would be the inevitable result.

## THE MASSACRE AT FALCON.

As regards the affair at Fort Pillow, many Southern sympathizers in this section attempt to justify the rebel barbarians, and excuse the slaughter, as one of the calamities which must necessarily follow the obstinate resistance made by a nation.

The *Journal* says, "There is no such excuse—the rule never had a recognized existence as of general application, and never passed into practice without remorse and reproach."

## THE WEATHER.

The prayers of Louis-villians for more rain have been answered and as I write, the clouds are becoming very generous and instead of raining it is actually pouring down.

Our streets are really submerged and Louisville resembles Venice, to a great extent. All that's required, is a hand organ and a gondolier, and I can easily imagine myself in the Venetian capital.

## EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

A Rev. Mr. Hardin, who some years ago, was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment for enticing negro slaves out of the State, has just been pardoned by the Governor, after serving twelve years. It is true, he may have violated the laws of Kentucky, but it seems as if great injustice had been displayed where negroes are pardoned after four or five years imprisonment.

This would-be-merciful act of the Governor's comes too late to be appreciated, by those whose sense of justice is not controlled by a love for the "divine institution."

R. W. O.

## DESTRUCTION OF FRUIT.

The severe weather with which the year commenced did serious damage to Western horticultural. The thermometer stood at 15 to 35 deg. below zero, while the ground was unfrozen, so sudden was the cold; and again, in less than three weeks, it marked 70 deg. and over in the shade. The New York *Journal of Commerce* has received a large number of reports from independent observers hundreds of miles apart, in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, who agree in giving the Fahrenheit thermometer a range of about one hundred degrees during the month of January. The greatest damage appears to have occurred within two or three hundred miles of the Mississippi River, between Memphis, Tenn., and Rock Island, Ill.; but only a small portion of the Western States escaped damage, and some damage was done at the East. The region which suffered the most contained vast numbers of young orchards and vineyards, just ready to make returns for the years of care, labor, and expense which have been bestowed upon them. The vines are frequently killed to the ground if not entirely dead—peach trees in a doubtful condition, and the more hardy trees more or less injured. The number of trees and vines destroyed is reckoned by millions, and, as many nurseries are involved in the common calamity, those who are willing to try again cannot readily replace their plants.

## THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT.

Sometime since, a correspondent of the New York *Advertiser* divulged a plot on the part of the rebels to assassinate or capture President Lincoln. Of course the Copperhead papers North took up the gauntlet in behalf of their Southern friends, and vendictively denied any such intention. The following letter, however, confirms the plot. It is written to a clerk in the rebel War Department.

MONDAY, Sept. 30, 1863.—My

Dear War-captain: I have for several weeks been looking for a letter from you on the subject of our last conversation. On yesterday, Mr. Gaither, M. C., for the 9th district came to see me, and had a number of the President, Secre-  
tary officials. I in-  
formed him of the capture "Honest"Abe," and he said he had, but that the affair would be managed rather by individual enterprise than by the Government. He gave me the names of the most prominent men on the project in Richmond, and as you must be acquainted with them all, I beg you put in a timely word for me. If the affair was to be managed by the Government, I would voice my opinion and speak with my other friends with Mr. Seddon. I desire what I am assigned to the part I desire to play in the grand comedy or tragedy, as the case may be; but it is to be managed by the citizens of Richmond, my chancery and my countrymen. I must have to depend entirely on you. I will see you next week. As I told you, I would willingly sell my soul to the devil if the honor of playing a consistent part in the grand *opéra* *of the great hypo*.

My soul is made such, that I find it quite useful again as you will conclude from my being able to dispense with an anamnesis.

Don't neglect me.

Your sincere friend, C. T. C.

Now, to enable the curious to see with their own eyes the evidence of the rebellion to kidnap or assassinate our President, and to prevent doubt, the party of suspicious Copperheads that the evidence exists, as set forth, in the *Advertiser*, the *Advertiser* *Fact*, where that libelous *shallow* may have an opportunity of purchasing it as an addition to the curiosities of His Museum.

## THE PLAN AND OBJECT OF THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

As there is to be a meeting of the United States Christian Commission, at Ingersoll's Hall on Sabbath evening, it may be well, perhaps, to call the attention of our readers to some of the principal events which go to make up this meeting.

The meeting is to be held at Ingersoll's Hall, 15th and Locust, on the 21st of April, at 7 P.M. The meeting is to be held at Ingersoll's Hall, 15th and Locust, on the 21st of April, at 7 P.M.

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SAINT PAUL, MAY 1, 1864.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

2<sup>d</sup> This paper has a Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation. Double that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

## Inside Reading Matter.

For the Daily: Correspondence—Letter from Kennedy, Secretary—Despatch of Prof. F. The Plot to Assassinate President—The Film and Object of the Christian Commission—Said Plot of a Cotton Speculator—U. S. Law.

Third Page—Poetry Our Army. Miscellaneous—The Coral Bracelets—A Table.

## THE NEWS.

SENATOR HENDERSON, of Missouri, is inclined to attribute the disaster which he had given to a cotton speculator and to say that he has given Mr. H. a report concerning cotton speculators published. Other Senators indignantly denied Mr. Henderson's charge and he declined to assume it; as his own, but gave the credit of it to newspaper correspondents.

The Union National Committee is in session at Washington, making arrangements for the Baltimore Convention. There is no prospect of a postponement.

Roman prison-pikes, their loss during the three days battle on the Red River at from seven to ten thousand.

Renton has captured Shreveport again. Atta is quiet in Virginia.

Gold open at quiet at 80% and closed very flat at 59 5-8.

## EX PED. HISTORIUM.

St. Louis—So can I give no reason, nor will I not. More than a legend, but, and certain to bear witness, that I follow thus a losing suit against him.

## Memorandum of Service.

Instinct is a greater master, and in the long run will out. The confusion of side pretence. A few words uttered reward in a momentary fit of passion or resentment are much more as an index of the real dispositions of men than volumes of studied and formal disquisition. For men are classed as well by what they have as by what they love, and one only needs to know the direction of a man's antipathies to be able to fix, with a good deal of certainty, the direction of his sympathies. For what is repelled by the positive end of the magnet, we may be sure is attracted to the opposite, or negative extreme.

If there is one living human being whom the rebels hate above any other on the planet, it is General Butler. They hate him with this demoniac intensity because they regard him as their most uncompromising and relentless antagonist. To their credit it must be said that the St. Paul ladies take the costigation more modestly than previous experience had led them to expect, and for once in their lives they humbly own they deserve the enthusiastic eulogies of their Winona correspondents.

Now, this conception of Gen. Butler, be it understood, is purely of rebel origin, and these epithets are of purely rebel origin, adopted and circulated only by the most virulent and shameless of their Copperhead confederates at the North.

These introductory remarks will, we trust, sufficiently explain the appearance of one of its old fashioned Copperhead articles in the *ioneer* of Friday, repeating and detailing the stale and stupid abuse of Gen. Butler, with such an outburst of passionate and savage acerbity as sufficiently indicates that its old Copperhead virulence has lost none of its original intensity by having been so long bottled up and kept in the dark. We cannot encumber our column with this villainous rehash of rebel canibals, but it will suffice for our purpose to give the following specimen outcroppings of the Copperhead malignity which underlies the whole:

Unlike his fellow human beings in physical appearance he is still more abominable in character and more detestable in mind. He has the name and the rank of a lawyer, yet from the *Principles of Shysters* (*Boisterous*, in pithy language) he becomes nominally a Democrat in Powell, only for the purpose, as we have learned, of his *self-assumed friends*, and a *vilegame among his supposed political foes*.

Is it there ye are? Think of it! the *Pioneer* is "down" on General Butler because he was a *tritor* to his friends.

If that doesn't strike its readers as being rather a rich joke, their sense of the ludicrous must be sadly blunted by disgust. The *Pioneer*, which has professed to support the administration once in a while since the war broke out, but which has never done so except with a cold and prevaricating relucency, worse than open rebellion—the *Pioneer* denounces it as a crime in General Butler that he does, with his whole soul, without any "ifs" or "ands" or "buts," what it professed to do without the courage and honesty to redeem its pledges. The side-lining at the gallant Busted shows that this chivalric animosity of which Butler is the chief object, takes a wider range than any personal feeling towards the latter, and embraces all who have thrown off the shackles of party-allegiance and come up heartily, earnestly, and unconditionally to the support of the Government. The following delectable morsel scraped from the excrement of the rebel press and editorially adopted by the *Pioneer*, shows the harmonious fellowship which exists between that paper and the Richmond *Enquirer* in their estimate of a man who is equally and only hated and feared by rebels and rebel sympathizers:

He has been aptly styled the Haymen of America, as well as the Copperheads, because his crimes were committed in behalf of tyranny, while his imitators act the tyrant in the name of liberty.

A CORRESPONDENT states that the amount of wheat in store at New Ulm, to be 120,000 bushels, which, added to the total amount stated yesterday as in store at other points would make 608,153 bushels awaiting shipment in the Minnesota Valley.

## THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1864.

NUMBER 101.

## VOLUME IV.

## THE LADIES OF WINONA VS. THE LADIES OF ST. PAUL.

For a good while past we have been hinting as strenuously as the nature of the case would permit, that there existed a very reprehensible indifference in this city to the wants and sufferings of our soldiers. For obvious reasons, however, we have not ventured to point out the particular quarter upon which the chief responsibility lay for this dereliction of duty. By a delicate and comprehensive euphemism, we laid the blame upon the community at large, with the chivalrous and magnanimous view of sparing the feelings of the real delinquents. It would take a woman to see a hole through a forty-foot rhetorical ladder. You can't see the dear creatures by flattery circumlocutions or soft-sawer, when it is addressed to other women, and it will surprise no experienced person, therefore, who reads the letter which we publish elsewhere, that the Ladies of Winona have not been at all deceived by the broad but thin mantle of generalities in which we sought to cover the sinners of St. Paul, but have severely thrown it aside and discovered the real culprits to be the Ladies.

As usual, the faults to which we are fondly and—prudently—blinded, come in bold and dark relief before that relentless censorship which these angelic beings always feel it a virtuous duty and sweet privilege to exercise towards the failings of their sex. The agreeable fiction in which we have been indulging, that the St. Paul ladies were the love-lies and best of their sex, has thus been rudely dispelled, and the stern truth comes out at last that it is the bold, heartless, churlish, and cruelly of these gentle creatures we owe the humiliating rank which St. Paul holds in the scale of sanitary benevolence and patriotic consideration for our soldiers.

We do not doubt that the Winona ladies will find their sweetest reward in the consciousness of having done very nobly, but we may folks up this way are nevertheless greatly obliged to them for improving the opportunity to lecture their St. Paul sisters on their short evasions, and for administering to them the rebuke which none of their maternally-blessed but-bolds-to-attempt.

To their credit it must be said that the St. Paul ladies take the costigation more modestly than previous experience had led them to expect, and for once in their lives they humbly own they deserve the enthusiastic eulogies of their Winona correspondents.

Now, this conception of Gen. Butler, be it understood, is purely of rebel origin, and these epithets are of purely rebel origin, adopted and circulated only by the most virulent and shameless of their Copperhead confederates at the North.

These introductory remarks will, we trust, sufficiently explain the appearance of one of its old fashioned Copperhead articles in the *ioneer* of Friday, repeating and detailing the stale and stupid abuse of Gen. Butler, with such an outburst of passionate and savage acerbity as sufficiently indicates that its old Copperhead virulence has lost none of its original intensity by having been so long bottled up and kept in the dark. We cannot encumber our column with this villainous rehash of rebel canibals, but it will suffice for our purpose to give the following specimen outcroppings of the Copperhead malignity which underlies the whole:

Edward W. Green, who murdered Frank Converse, Teller of the Maiden Bank, was last Monday sentenced to be hanged. There was an immense crowd in and around the Court House, to hear and know the sentence. Green received it with apparent calmness.

Arrivals at Cairo has Sunday, from the Cumberland River, reported rumors in Nashville of two days fighting near Decatur and Huntsville. No particulars.

A TARI COMMUNICATION FROM THE LADIES OF WINONA TO THE LADIES OF ST. PAUL.

St. Paul, April 30, 1864.

At a meeting of the ladies' branch of the Sanitary Commission in this city on Wednesday last, the following letter was read before the Association. It is now published in the hope that the patriotic ardor of the ladies of Winona will serve to stimulate the ladies of St. Paul to redouble exertions. Shall it be said that the ladies of St. Paul yielded the palm, in a most noble and benignant enterprise to one of her sister towns?

WINONA, April 19, 1864.

DEAR MAMAN.—In a communication received from you to-day we are solicited to become a branch of the State Sanitary Commission to be located at St. Paul.

Sure receiving your letter I have looked over the Treasurer's account of our society and find that we have expended for the benefit of the soldiers, since the 12th of November, 1863, exactly \$2,657.25. Our society was organized that time that we date our years in this way, and while we do not boast of this, and indeed consider it but a small amount to what we might have done and what it is our duty to do, yet we do not choose to become tributary to a society located in a place containing more than three times the number of inhabitants that Winona contains, but which has not sent one dollar's worth of Sanitary supplies for the past two years, as the published records of the Northwestern Sanitary Commission will show.

A CORRESPONDENT states that the amount of wheat in store at New Ulm, to be 120,000 bushels, which, added to the total amount stated yesterday as in store at other points would make 608,153 bushels awaiting shipment in the Minnesota Valley.

this until after the receipt of circulars issued by the Northwestern Sanitary Commission, about the first of March, asking for vegetables, a few of which you enclosed in your letter. We have some thirty auxiliaries, and are receiving and shipping at the rate of about fifty bushels per day. We are also busily engaged for the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair; will have a box worth \$200, and a contribution from southern Minnesota, we are maturing a plan to have each farmer give one or more bushels of wheat, which in the aggregate we hope will make five or six thousand bushels, and be a large contribution. We would suggest the same plan for the northern part of the State, that the contributions may be doubled.

One great reason why it would be impracticable for us to send our supplies to St. Paul is the double tax it would impose on the transportation companies, who are already contributing an amount scarcely realized. Therefore, while we have rejoiced that you have awakened out of your long sleep in the saintly city, and bid you God-speed in your enterprise, we prefer to remain an individual organization, striving to equal you in our efforts, and to excel you if we can.

See, Winona Sanitary Society, the Secretary of the Ladies' Sanitary Commission, St. Paul.

## OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Seventh Regiment of Paducah—Their Camp—Wet Weather—Appearance of the City—The Red-Atcher—Brown's Cavalry—The Tenth Regiment at Columbus—Rosarians—Expectations—Col. Wilkins Disgraced—Promotions.

PAUDCAH, KY., April 21, 1864.

DEAR PRESS.—The abundant desire that I once referred to, vanished at the time I made mention of enjoying it. It proved like Gilpin's "lukewarm boat and boats bragg." For which I've paid full dear," in the consciousness that I was not fulfilling my promise of a letter once a week. Without neglect of duty, however, I have had time to write you in the last three weeks.

Col. Miller was telegraphed of our departure from St. Louis and from Cairo, our destination here, and I presume he communicated the facts to his company. I have not had time to write you in the last three weeks.

Now, the 2d Lieutenants are James A. Owens, company G; James B. Turtin, company H; Henry F. Folsom, company C; Josiah W. West, company I. A cavalry company exists in company F, occasioned by the promotion of Lieut. Stephen B. Miller, for which no examination has yet been made.

W. H. M.

## Important Order of Gen. Meade.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 25, 1864.—As the time is approaching when some of the regiments belonging to this army are to be discharged from service by reason of the expiration of their term of service, it is necessary that they be properly disposed of.

The new 2d Lieutenants are James A. Owens, company G; James B. Turtin, company H; Henry F. Folsom, company C; Josiah W. West, company I. A cavalry company exists in company F, occasioned by the promotion of Lieut. Stephen B. Miller, for which no examination has yet been made.

W. H. M.

With eight companies of the 5th I embarked at St. Louis on the 20th inst., and disembarked here the morning of the 22d. Two companies under Maj. Barr, followed one day later. We camped temporarily on the river bank, near the fort, at the lower end of the city. Yesterday we selected ground a little away from the river and moved camp.

To-day we have been ditching, draining and otherwise improving camp, in order to get out of the sea of water and mud that is about us, but we may folks up this way are nevertheless greatly obliged to them for improving the opportunity to lecture their St. Paul sisters on their short evasions, and for administering to them the rebuke which none of their maternally-blessed but-bolds-to-attempt.

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and setting fire to the interior; still the good Union doctor signalled the gunboats, and only descended through the burning ruins of his splendid mansion, when he could no longer risk its crumbling walls beneath him.

Col. Hicks, commander of the Post, is an old soldier. Was in the Black Hawk war, then through the Mexican war, and in this from the beginning. He was wounded at Shiloh, getting an arm so bad that he cannot use it.

We can only conjecture our star here.

So long as Forrest is in or near Western Ky., and there is a possibility that he will be again attacking, we shall probably remain. But that I trust will not be long. I apprehend that the fort is being adequately prepared to engage Forrest if he beat him, or what is more.

The national currency will come up, in order, the question being on the finance amendment to the first section as proposed to be amended by Mr. Dix, excepting the insertion of a proviso exempting the State from the payment of capital interest, or based on United States bonds. The amendment was rejected 2 to 11.

Senate adjourned.

Adjourned—*Evening Session*.—Mr. Seward, of Pennsylvania, offered a substitute for the bill to provide for a' Republic Government for States overthrown and subverted by the rebellion, which he would not be able to pass.

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## THE CITY.

**THE MORRIS MINSTRELS.**—To-morrow night this excellent troupe commences their second week, with unabated interest. They present a rich bill for Monday night. The first part of the entertainment, "the American Opera," which is rightly named, as it is really a distinctive American idea, will be composed of new pieces throughout. "The Black status," which has been in rehearsal several days, will be produced. "This is a fine piece, and entirely new. Another farce entitled "Stocks and stones," and "Young Dinah Snow," by Cal. Wagner. Besides these there are a shower of ballads, dances &c., making the evening bill a very fine one, and bringing out the best talent of the company.

There will be a matinee on Saturday afternoon, for the benefit of ladies and children, who cannot attend the evening exhibitions.

By reference to the advertisement of L. C. Burt, it will be seen that he is just receiving a well selected stock of staple and fancy dry goods and notions. We can assure our readers that anything wanted in the dry goods line can be had there, and at such prices as will induce persons to buy. He also keeps those celebrated uniform skirts that are worn so much in the east, and which are so easily adjusted as to make either a Quaker or grecian skirt, just the thing, and something new. Ladies should not fail to call and examine them before buying hoop skirts.

**THE BONE TRADE.**—The Northern Bell brought up on Friday about 200 animals and the McFetlin some 30 more yesterday, entered on the bills of lading "horses" but one would have been really puzzled to tell what they were. Where such an incomparable lot of old scurvy, crooked, slab-sided, spavined, seedy skeletons were got together it is hard to say, and we actually pity the boys of the Second Cavalry and Brackett's Battalion, who have to use them. Carrion will be cheap pretty soon. Won't the crows and buzzards have a royal feast.

**TEMPLE'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.**—We were astonished yesterday in dropping into Temple's clothing store, to notice his large stock of goods. He has just received and opened a very choice and very large lot of gents' spring and summer clothes, of every style and price, and all sorts of finishing goods that one can want. The extent and variety of his stock makes Temple's a good place to buy your spring and summer clothing.

**MINNEAPOLIS.**—Rev. Shepard Wells, one of the Field Agents of the U. S. Christian Commission with other speakers, will address the citizens of Minneapolis and St. Anthony at Minneapolis this afternoon. Time and place of meeting will be announced at the morning service of the several churches of the above place. All are invited to attend and listen to the story of the needs of our soldiers and the generous way in which those needs are supplied by Christian benefactors.

**ANOTHER STAR IN A FOOG.**—Two German soldiers were yesterday annoying the public by racing up and down Front street on horseback. Finally, one of them rode into a saloon, where Officer Heck arrested him, but after a great deal of palaver, let him go again. This will bear investigating. No favoritism ought to be allowed to any one.

**NOTICE.**—Rev. Shepard Wells, Agent of the U. S. Christian Commission, will address a union meeting of the Congregational, Methodist and Baptist churches of St. Anthony, in the Congregational house of worship, (the Sabbath) morning, May 1st, at 10 o'clock. The other services of the day in the several churches, will be as usual.

**DISTRICT COURT, SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.**—The District Court of this District, composed of Ramsey county, meets to-morrow morning. Judge E. C. Palmer, presiding. The calendar is a pretty large one.

**I. O. O. F.**—The Grand Lodge of Minnesota meets in this city on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. An interesting and important session is expected.

**PERSONAL.**—Hon. John B. British, is lying very low at his residence, with consumption of the lungs, if we are rightly informed. He was yesterday morning thought to be past recovery, but got better during the day.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT ASSOCIATION.**—Special Meeting.—There will be a special meeting to-morrow evening, May 1st, at 7 o'clock, at the Trunk House. The board of Representatives and Firemen are requested to attend. By order of L. H. EDDY, Pres't.

**MASONIC NOTICE.**—The stated communication of St. Paul Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M., will be held on Monday evening, May 1st at 7 o'clock.

By order of the W. M. M.

J. B. SCHICKER, Secretary.

**THE LADIES OF ST. ANTHONY.**—Mrs. Bowman's millinery, in another column. Mrs. Bowman is an experienced modiste, and has just opened a fine stock of Spring and Summer Millinery.

**SHIPMENT OF CATTLE TO CHICAGO.**—Isaac Webb shipped 30 head of fine fat cattle to Chicago, per the Northern Bell, on Friday. The lot was worth \$240.

There will be no preaching this evening at the Plymouth Church, Rev. C. C. Salter being one of the speakers in behalf of the United States Christian Commission in Ingerson's Hall.

**MONTHLY meeting of the Board of Education on Monday evening at half past seven.**

**PRESEYERIAN CHURCH, MINNEAPOLIS.**—Rev. A. G. Rollinson, of New York, will preach this (Sunday) morning at the usual hour.

**POLICE COURT.**—Only one case was before the court yesterday. A drayman who was fined \$5 for charging more than the ordinance allows.

**RECONNING.**—City Justice McElrath has received so as to attend to business, but we regret to learn that he intends resigning his office at the next meeting of the Council.

**HILL OF FARD AT THE METROPOLITAN.**—Brook Trout, Snipe, Wood and Mallard Duck, Fresh Oysters, Ham and Eggs, Veal Cutlets and Frog Legs.

**U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.**—Rev. Shepard Wells, one of the General Field Agents of the Christian Commission, will speak in its behalf on Sabbath evening, May 1st, at 7 o'clock at Ingerson's Hall.

**OFFICERS ATTENTION—MILITARY.**—General ATTENTION—BRONCHIAL.—The Bronchial and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies, such as a quiet room and light diet, are the best treatment for the disease, we should at once be sent to "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Loesenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the throat, &c., be relieved, as by a gently warming. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them efficacious for clearing and strengthening the voice. Soldiers should have them, as occasion arises, in the pocket, and taken as occasion demands. Price 25c.

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TO ADVERTISERS.  
Any paper that a body, *etc.* holds and  
merely circulation. Double that of any other  
in Minnesota, and therefore presents interests  
to advertisers which they will not find  
elsewhere.

JOHN W. CATHCART  
AND  
NEAR VICKSBURG, TENNESSEE,  
REBEL TROOPS DESTROYED.  
ST. PAUL.

The people of St. Paul were startled and saddened yesterday by a painful rumor contained in a St. Louis paper, that Mr. J. W. Cathcart, of the firm of Cathcart & Bros., of this city, had come to a violent death at the hands of rebel guerrillas.

Mr. Cathcart and Charles W. Howland of St. Louis, had recently hired an abandoned plantation about eight miles above Vicksburg, on the Louisiana side, and an editorial paragraph in the *St. Louis Democrat*, stated Rebel guerrillas had made a raid upon the plantation on the 11th inst., and that—

Mr. Cathcart and a surgeon who has been in charge of a contraband hospital, were taken prisoners, and after being beaten to a pulp, their limbs were both shot through the head. Their bodies stripped of their clothing, were a few days afterward found hanging from trees. It is not known at the time was fortunately on his way to Vicksburg.

We are very glad, indeed, to be able to state that later intelligence from Vicksburg goes very far to dissipate the tragic features of this painful rumor and to relieve the anxiety which it has excited among the numerous friends of Mr. Cathcart.

Letters from Col. Wm. B. Marshall, dated at Paducah, Kentucky, April 27th, gives first the particulars of the raid referred to, which was made at daybreak of Tuesday, the 12th April, by a party of fifteen rebel soldiers under a Captain Lee. Mr. Cathcart, an army surgeon in charge of a contraband hospital, and thirty negro slaves employed on the plantation were carried off by the rebels with some forty-five or fifty horses.

A subsequent letter from Col. Marshall states that he had received a letter from Mr. Howland, Mr. Cathcart's partner, dated the 14th inst., two days after the disaster, which assured him that Mr. Cathcart was personally safe, though nothing had been heard from him. Col. Marshall says:

"An expedition of 150 mounted men with a howitzer was to start on the 15th to try and find the guerrillas. Howland is still determined to persevere and get in a crop. He goes to Vicksburg every night for personal safety. He intended to go on with the expedition. I do not think there is one chance in fifty that Cathcart will be harmed."

He gives many reasons for this, and among others that but one instance of the murder of a white prisoner taken from plantation has come to his knowledge after the most minute inquiries among Southern men, and even this was discredited. He further says:

"Very possibly Cathcart will be taken across to Shreveport on the Red River and there exchanged, or communication be had from him."

"John being a citizen would not have to be exchanged as a prisoner of war, but would be released on giving his parole that he will not serve against the enemy—at least that would be the regular course."

Other circumstances go to corroborate this view of the case, as it is almost certain that if any authentic news of the murder of Mr. Cathcart had been received at Vicksburg, his partner, Mr. Howland, would immediately have taken measures to convey the intelligence to his brother in this city. No such intelligence has been received. Another circumstance which adds to the intrinsic improbability of the *Democrat's* story is that the rebels are reported to have killed the Surgeon also, a profession which not only the laws of war, but the lowest instincts of humanity have heretofore protected from the extremes of rebel rage and barbarity."

**THE QUOTA OF MINNESOTA PROBABLY FILLED, AND NO DRAFT TO BE MADE.**

Senator Ramsey writes us under date of April 27th 1864:

"I was at the office of the Provost Marshal General on yesterday, where I obtained the following figures exhibiting the account of the Government with the State of Minnesota, and leaving a much smaller number of men due than is generally supposed. It was discovered that our surplus under the calls of 1861 and 1862 was 1,709, and this has not heretofore been taken into the account:

Quota under calls of 1861, 4,898  
" " " 1862, 1,709,000  
reduced to three years stand, 670  
Quota under call of Feb., 1864, 5,451  
" " " Feb., 1864, 2,180

Total quota under all calls, 15,881  
Credits to April 1st, 1864, 14,539

Balance due April 1st, 1864, 1,342

The credits here given do not include returns made after April 1st, which, it is presumed, will more than offset this balance."

In connection with the above, which will be an agreeable surprise to our readers, there can be no further reason for withholding the announcement, though it still awaits the final official scrutiny to be authoritatively made, that the last returns of enlistments made by the Adjutant General, more than balance the accounts of the State with the General Government.

If correct, they show that the *quota of the State is filled and three over.*

Under these circumstances, if the Adjutant General's figures are accepted by the Government, there will, of course, be no draft unless another call is made.

**A HUGE EXAGGERATION.**

We were misled the other day by a bad map and by the grossly inaccurate itineraries and reports which have been given to the public in a semi-official shape in stating the distance from Big Stone Lake to the Bannock mines in Idaho, was but 600 miles. We have taken the trouble to measure the distance on a good map, and find it to be about 700 miles on an air line.

On the other hand, we detect a similar

# THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1864.

VOLUME IV.

NUMBER 102.

## LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

XXXVIIIth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

SENATE.—[*Yesterday's proceedings.*]

The House bill for the relief of settlers on land claims in California was on motion of Mr. HARDING taken up and passed.

The Senate bill granting lands for railroad purposes in Minnesota as amended by the House, was passed.

HOUSE.—[*Yesterday's proceedings.*]

—Mr. COOPER of Pennsylvania reported up the bill of Pennsylvania and Means the Senate amendments to the appropriation bill. Among the amendments also left was an appropriation of \$5,000 for havelocks for cavalry.

HO. HENRY S. SANFORD.

Hon. Henry S. Sanford, our Minister at Brussels, is now on his way to this city, where he arrived yesterday. His name is familiar to Minnesotans, not only as an accomplished diplomat, but as the generous donor of a splendid brass battery to the First Minnesota Regiment in compliment to their valor and discipline, which had given them reputation even in Europe, as one of the best regiments of the army of the Potomac, a flattening compliment, which was reciprocated by Gov. Ramsey by conferring on the donor the appointment of Major General of the militia of Minnesota.

Gen. Sanfors visited Minnesota as long ago as 1840. In 1846 he again passed through here on his way to the plains to hunt buffalo. These facts being brought out in the correspondence in relation to the battery, he was elected an honorary member of the Minnesota Historical Society, and we believe also of the Old Settlers' Association. He has evinced a substantial personal interest in Minnesota by investing largely in lands in Minneapolis and on Lake Superior. The New York *Observer* says of his new loan:

"The Act of Congress specifically provides that 'These Bonds shall be paid in gold'." It paid off after ten years with the economic view of re-borrowing at three or four per cent. The same year, 1852, this government borrowed money in Europe at three per cent—the payment will be made in gold.

On this and all other funded stocks of the United States, is a special pledge of the cash paid for the principal, and the interest of the interest of the gold.

"The customs and duties, thus derived from the payment of the principal, and gradual increases of the principal—through annual purchases for the sinking fund—of the funded stocks of the United States, are a system of indirect taxation, to which the people are and always have been accustomed.

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1864. 1864. 1864.  
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MINNESOTA STAGE COMPANY,  
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The roads are well shaded with great care  
and the horses are well selected and the  
teamsters all under the control of company  
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Plain, Henderson, St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Paul—  
Daily at 12 M., St. Peter and St. Paul—Daily at 12 M.  
For Winona, St. Peter and St. Paul—Daily at 12 M.  
For Keokuk, Ottoc, Rock, Northfield, Cal-  
mar, and St. Paul—Daily at 8 a.m.  
For Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wito-  
ton, St. Paul, Winona, Agency, and St. Paul.  
Also for Rice Lake, Cannon, Wabasha, Man-  
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days at 12 o'clock A.M.  
At 12 M., St. Paul, Centre, Alexandria,  
Pomme de Terre, Brainerd, Fort  
Austine, Winona, and St. Paul—  
For Lanes, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 12 o'clock  
A.M. For particular inquiries at the General  
Office on Third Street. J. C. BURBANK & CO.,  
Proprietors.

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answering to orders left at the American, Inter-  
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20 BBL. STUART'S BEST HON-  
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150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A  
prime article, at low prices, at  
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF CIGARS,  
which are at present at the lowest  
prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

100 BARRELS CIDER.  
Just received from the orchards and for delivery  
at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED  
FACADES, comprising all the favorite  
brands, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

300 WHOLE HAM AND QUAR-  
TER HAM, Boston, crop of 1864, at  
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

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RASPBERRIES,  
PLUMES, STRAWBERRIES,  
PEACHES, PINE APPLES,  
TOMATOES, CHERRIES

NEW DRIED  
BLACKBERRIES,  
RASPBERRIES,  
CHERRIES,  
PEACHES,  
APLES,  
RAISINS,  
CITRON

CURRANTS, NAGO, FALINA,  
TAHIOCA AND HOMONY  
Stuart's White Drap, Extra Honey, Golden, Am-  
ber and Honey House Syrup.  
New Sugar Cured Dried Coffe,  
Cheese, and various and desirable  
articles of food.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.  
S. K. PUTNAM,  
near the Post Office.

CIDER.  
100 bbls. pure juice of the Apple, at PUTNAM'S

GRAPES.  
25 boxes Isabella and Catawba, at PUTNAM'S

APPLES.  
400 barrels winter, at PUTNAM'S.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR,  
CORN MEAL,

CORN,  
OATS,

AND FEED OF ALL KINDS,

At reduced prices. For sale by  
J. P. HUTCHINSON & CO.,

2029 Sibley, near Levee.

CHICAGO BREWERY.

LILL & DIVERSY  
BREWERS OF

LILL'S STOCK  
AND

Cream Pale Ale,

LAGER BEER,  
FORTE AND BROWN STOUT,

FOR SALE BY  
WM. CONSTANS,

1000 KEGS BROWN, GO-  
dred and Ambra, a choice article,  
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

JUST RECEIVED  
AND FOR SALE,  
100 Barrels

CARBON OIL.

CHAS. A. UPHAM & CO.,

No. 4, Prince's Block, Jackson Street,  
St. Paul, Minn.

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND  
AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Manufactures all kinds of Machinery, Steam  
Engines, Horse Powers, and Machine Cast-  
ings of all descriptions, and all kinds of  
Patterns of any establishment in this State, we are prepared to do all kinds of Iron  
and Steel Work, Cutlery, Carpentry, Tools, Mill  
Furniture, Glass, Pipe, Pipe Fittings, Machine  
Tools, Glass, Pipe, &c. Particular attention  
is given to ordnance, Gunpowder, and  
the manufacture of gunpowder. Purchasers will find it  
to their interest to examine their stock before  
leaving the city.

Parlor Stoves.

Which are of English, economy of fuel,  
and great superiority for their apparatus. They  
have also on hand the most complete assortment  
of Cooking Stoves, and their dis-  
tinguished merits. Nernon's Dexterity, Premature Decline of  
These invaluable Lectures have been the means  
of enlightening and saving thousands of lives.  
The author of the same, Dr. A. M. McPhail & Co., New York, has  
A. M. McPhail & Co., New York, Grand St. 14-15.

How the Post Tennyson Paid the  
Penalty of a Compliment.

We find the following in the London  
Daily News:

"The tree planted by General Gar-  
field in the garden of the Post Laureate  
on Friday last, had two of his branches  
torn down during the night of Saturday. It  
was carefully watched by Mr. Tennyson's  
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the tree had so far lost its foliage that  
it was not noticed until the morning of Sun-  
day. It was so mutilated that the beauty of its foliage is permanently and seriously marred. The tiny tree  
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## THE CITY.

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.  
The Meeting on Saturday Night--Addresses by  
Revs. S. Welles and  
F. G. Ensign--  
2007 raised editor  
the Committee  
sion.

The Union meeting of the various Churches in aid of the United States Christian Commission at Ingalls' Hall on Sunday evening, was largely attended. The Hall was well filled with ladies and gentlemen, and great interest was manifested.

Lieut. Geo. W. Prescott, President of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, opened the meeting with a few introductory remarks, explaining the operations of the Association in this city as an Auxiliary of the United States Christian Commission, and its field of labor, which mainly lies in our own Department. The hymn--

"Stand up my soul, shake off thy fears,"  
was then sung by the audience, led by the chair of the Jackson Street M. E. Church, which had kindly volunteered its services for the occasion.

Prayer was offered by Rev. F. A. Nobile.

Rev. Shepard Welles, of St. Louis, Field Agent of the Society, then delivered an interesting address. He explained the objects and operations of the Society, saying that it was, in brief, the Young Men's Christian Association of the country to the front. The Society had now been in existence nearly three years, and in thorough, systematic organization over two years. Its object primarily was to supply to the army good Christian influence and instruction, to counteract the great demoralization that was becoming prevalent among the men by the peculiar temptations to vice that abounded in all armies. The Chaplains in the army are not sufficient to do this, even where every regiment has a Chaplain. But there is not even one Chaplain to a regiment now. In fact only one to about three or even five regiments. So the Commission strengthens them, and aids them in their work. It establishes free reading rooms for the soldiers, tables with free stationery, where they can come and write letters, gives them good reading, and kind deeds, into their daily prayer meetings in the chapels tents which the Commission every where has for its purposes.

The sick in hospitals is another important land for the Christian Commission. There are 100,000 of these, and to supply their thirst for reading, torpid consolation and comfort, keeps many members of the Commission busy. This is a kind of work that the Government cannot afford to; it has enough else to do.

Unchecked by the influences thrown around the army by these labors of the commission, the riot of passion would produce a fearful demoralization in that million men, that when scattered through society at the close of the war would produce a harvest of vice and crime and evil terrible in its consequences. It was worth while to avert this result, and for this end the commission is laboring. All sects and denominations are represented in the work. Fifteen hundred men are laboring for it, giving services, worth at home \$1,700. Stores to the value of \$85,000 have been sent to it the past year, the transportation on which, given free by railroads, would amount to \$42,000. Telegraph lines have given them \$9,000 worth of telegraphing. Half a million testaments, 13,000,000 tracts, and a million copies of the best secular and religious papers have been given away to the soldiers every week the past year. The cost of disbursing a million dollars' worth of supplies is about \$5,000.

The soldiers feel the need of literature greatly; all their wants but that are supplied.

Several revivals have occurred in the army, and thousands have been converted. Still more help is needed in the Chaplaincy work. The men, especially in the hospitals, often hunger after the bread of life, but there is no body to break it unto them.

The speaker gave several interesting instances of individual bravery and sacrifice among the soldiers. They deserve all we can do for them, and while they are doing so much for us, and giving so much, let us not fail to do what we can for them and for their souls. He was sure that no appeal they might make, would be unheeded. Anoka had contributed \$60 on Friday night, St. Paul, Anthony and Minneapolis, each about \$150 to day, and he hoped the citizens of St. Paul would be liberal in proportion.

Lieutenant Prescott then requested several gentlemen to circulate subscription cards, which was done, and \$207 raised on the spot.

Rev. F. G. Ensign, an army Delegate, just returned from Memphis, made a short address, in which he gave several interesting and affecting incidents concerning the operations of the Commission, and the good results from the personal labors of its Agent.

After singing the ode "God Bless our native land," Rev. F. M. Conwell, late chaplain of the First Minnesota Regiment, made a few remarks in testimony of the great value of the Commission to the spiritual as well as bodily welfare of the soldiers, particularly after battles, sometimes saving a thousand lives, as at Chancellorsville.

A benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Riehlehafer, and the audience dismissed.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE.--To-day the sale of the furniture of the Central House takes place. This will be an excellent chance to buy good furniture. See advertisement.

RODRIGUEZ.--The residence of Alex. McCauley, butcher on Robert street, was entered on Friday night and his purse rifled of \$75. No clue to the robber has been gained.

METEOROLOGICAL NOTES FOR APRIL, 1864.--The observation of last month has to be repeated, that very little progress has been made towards spring. The grass is hardly greener on the last day of April than it was on the first, and the buds on the forest trees are just commencing to swell. The month has been characterized by a continued absence of rain, and by the prevalence of winds from the North. It blew steadily from that quarter for the first twenty days of the month, and with four or five exceptions, it formed every night. We must have rain soon, and that in great abundance, or the crops of the State will not more than suffice for its own consumption; and the level of water in the rivers, which is the index of the means of living will be very seriously increased. The first boat through the Lake arrived on the 14th. The same event occurred last year on the 6th; but at this writing the season is fully three weeks behind that of 1863.

The thermometer furnishes the following results:

Maximum of the month, 71°; Minimum, 40° (10th); 55° (25th); 57° (28th); Greatest daily range, (25th), 27°; Least, 42° (25th); Mean, 56° (25th); Mean temperature of the month, 49°; Mean cloudiness of the month, 5.6; Mean force of the wind, 2.2; Mean (including showers) fell on six days, and snow on one, yielding 5.6 in of snow.

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PUBLISHED DAILY, THIR WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.  
Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

## Our New York Correspondence.

Minnesotans to New York—Baron Moran, St. Paul—Other Correspondents—The Chippewas Homeward Bound.

NEW YORK, April 27.

My dear Press: I arrived in this great city after a long and tedious trip of over three weeks through the South and Southwest, and have put up at the St. Nicholas, which I consider is a model hotel for the whole world to pattern after. After stopping with our friend Shaw, of the Merchants' for such a length of time, I naturally feel somewhat at a loss to find my way in and out of this mammoth institution, and he is a smart man that can manage it successfully. But what surprised me most was to find such a great number of our State people in this city. Stopping with me at these houses are the two Princes and family, R. R. Nelson, W. A. Spencer, H. L. Moss, Nat. Myrick, C. W. Thompson, A. C. Morrell, and that little prince of fashion, Earl S. Goodrich, editor and proprietor of the *St. Paul Pioneer*. It does not appear as though the high prices of everything have any effect upon him whatever, for he coolly pays the most extravagant prices for whatever he wants or may demand. And last, but not least in the hearts of his friends, is that genial soul, Fred Driscoll, of your establishment; and while I think about it, I heard last evening that he was making such purchases of type and material as will bring the Press out, in appearance, second to no paper published on this continent. Success to him and his enterprise is my prayer.

By walking up to the St. Dennis, I find registered on the door Thorpe Thompson, Henry Hall, J. F. Merriam and L. Blum, two of whom I think have already left the city. Being anxious to see my old friend J. F. Darrow, formerly clerk of the Winslow House, I strolled over to the Winslow House, corner of Broom and Bowery, of which he is the proprietor, and was here destined to find more Minnesotans, to wit: C. M. Daily, R. C. Munger and J. F. Gage; and by looking over his register I find over a dozen names who have been here and gone, and I must confess that these were ones that put me to my stumps, for I did not know that we have any royal family staying in St. Paul, and I was not inclined to expose my ignorance of the inhabitants by asking questions, but shall throw myself upon your generosity to be informed as to who "Baron Moran, St. Paul," is. If he is really a nobleman I have no objections to his traveling under his title, but if on the contrary he is not I think it is a shame that he should impose upon the credulity of the people of this city.

In pronouncing Broadway I have met quite a number of our restless citizens whom are Wm. H. Nobles, James Kelley of Autonotany notoriety, C. D. Strong, and a number of others whose names for the present escape my memory. But here is one thing that certainly ought to be known to every one in our country: I found the card on the desk of Mr. J. W. Prince, who is a railroad agent in this city. It is not necessary for me to make any comments upon the matter as the whole things speak for itself—LYMAN C. DAYTON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND ADVOCATE IN ADMIRALTY.

No. 29 WALL STREET.  
(JACQUES COURT).

NEW YORK.

I find that there are a great number of Minnesotans who have settled down in all kinds of business in this city, and it somewhat surprised me, for you cannot mention any line of trade that has not a representative from the North Star State. By looking over a file of your paper at the railroad office in Broadway, I see that you have already two or three prominent men in this city. One appears from his signature to be a roving genius, and a great "traveler," while the other is diving into the depths and mysteries of the mighty "Erie." I do not wish to impose upon good nature, but if you find anything in this miserable scrawl worthy of laying before your readers, you are at liberty to make use of it.

Col. J. C. Ramsey, and staff, in command of the Chippewa Indians, will leave here for home on to-morrow morning's 7 o'clock train, by way of Niagara Falls, Detroit, Milwaukee and La Crosse.

I shall remain here for seven or eight weeks, and if I find the above to be acceptable, you shall hear from me again; until that time arrives I bid you farewell.

Yours in the bonds of Union and Freedom,

BEANS.

An Alarming Story Contradicted.

The story about a large fleet of rebel iron-clads at Richmond, which was published in the New York *World* a few days ago, is emphatically contradicted in the following note to the Baltimore *American*, Messrs. Editors Baltimore American.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 25, 1864.—By reading the *Sunday Telegram* of April 24, I happened to see that the Baltimore correspondent of the New York *World* writes to that paper of that number of iron-clad vessels the rebels now have at sea. As I have heard that between that city and Fort Darling, there are ten iron-clad vessels, I suspect that the correspondent of the *World* has been misinformed in regard to the number of iron-clads now in the harbor. The rebels have at sea that is the whole number they have in and around Richmond, and one of them, lying at Rockville, far from being complete, not even guns on her.

There are no obstructions at all, between Oak Point and Fort Darling. Having been there eight months, and on several occasions having an opportunity of going out through the lower part of the city after water for the hospital, (when we could not get water from hydrants in the hospital,) I had a full view of the iron-clads, and everything else in James river within a mile of the city. The stations of the iron-clads are as follows: One incomplete, lying at Rockville, in lower end of the city; the second, exactly 11 miles down the river from the city, and the third, which formed the Merrimac No. 2, lies half a

## "Another Pool."

From the Detroit Advertiser.

Rescued Prisoner.

The American adds a statement to the effect that the Baltimore letter-writer who originated the falsehood was formerly the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, but that when even that paper became disgusted with him, he found refuge in the *World*.

Secretary Chase at the Maryland Fair—A Presentation Scene.

Secretary Chase and Senator Sprague visited the Maryland Fair on Saturday last. In the course of the evening Mr. Chase was conducted to the principal tables at the south end of the hall, and agreeably surprised by a presentation scene. Being introduced to many ladies of the Society by name, Mr. R. Stockton Matthews, one of the managers of the Fair, stepped forward, armed with a specially worked cushion, valued at one hundred and fifty dollars, and presented it to Mr. Chase, after a handsome presentation speech. Mr. Chase was loudly called for, as a response and said:

"Accept my thanks, ladies—for you will allow me to address directly to you my reply to what my honored friend has just said in your behalf—for this mark of your kind consider. The words borne upon your gift bid me and all who labor to assist the national cause, 'up, up, and away' to the national unity, 'up, up, well.' Present rest, however, cannot be our lot. Work—hard, strenuous, persistent work—must be done before rest can come.

My part in what has been already done, my eloquent friend has spoken in terms altogether too complimentary. I have done what I can, but the work cannot yet be judged. Results alone will tell us if our young man will be treated with 'silent awe.'

Report of the Rebel Secretary of War.

Mr. James A. Seddon, rebel Secretary of War, in an annual report just submitted, speaks of the "glorious successes of Gettysburg, where the glorious successes of three days' combat barely failed on the third of being crowned by a crushing defeat of the enemy, and inflicted such heavy loss as enabled our gallant army, with the aid of the end of the movement accomplished, to retreat unassailed and within our limits."

He attributes the loss of Vicksburg to poor generalship of Pemberton, and in detail of seeing himself in a position to which he had no right, and which he had no right to hold. The gallantry of the rebels, he says, is to be attributed to the spirit of the men and the skill of their leaders.

"Our House—Open Again." Henry Pitt has opened the "One House" restaurant again, at the "Crytial Palace" Saloon building, 20th Street, which he has just purchased, and which is in a manner which will compare with any establishment in any of the eastern cities. The house is well fitted up, and will be a favorite meeting place for all kinds of society.

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TO ADVERTISERS.  
We This paper for a Daily, The Weekly and  
Monthly circulation. Double that of any other  
in Minnesota, and therefore presents induc-  
ments to advertisers which they will not find  
elsewhere.

Proclamation by the Governor.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
No. 1, May 3, 1864.

To the People of Minnesota:

The decision of the election of several  
members of the Senate of the First National  
Convent with the State of Minnesota has  
materially reduced the number of men due to  
the General Government.

The Department is about eleven hundred, and  
Gen. Col. Averill, the A. A. P. M. General,  
has important instructions to the effect  
that the General Government is to be  
represented by the State Sanitary Fair and  
by the State Sanitary Commission.

It is probable, that he will not be in  
readiness to execute this order until about the  
eighth or tenth instant; and meanwhile I  
earnestly invoke such towns and districts as  
are known to be deficient to use the most  
urging efforts to furnish for the old Minne-  
sota organization the said eleven hundred  
men.

We shall thus encourage and cheer our  
gallant soldiers who are now in the field,  
render efficient aid to the Government of the  
United States, and avoid the stigma and mor-  
tification of a draft.

(Signed) STEPHEN MILLER.

MYSTERY.

Our fair correspondent in yesterday's  
Press (we presume she is fair, and where  
ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be too in-  
quisitive) deems with an indignation  
which, like other tempestuous chasms, is all  
the more ravishingly effective from being  
half-concealed, to the accusations of the  
ladies of Winona against their St. Paul  
sisters, and promptly shifts the responsi-  
bility for the said said neglect of our  
soldiers by the people of St. Paul, to the  
broader shoulders of the men-folks.

And we are accordingly asked to "stir  
up the men-folks." Beggin', your gracious  
parlour-ladies, but stirring up the men-folks in  
matters of this sort is a  
purely feminine prerogative which we  
have too much modesty to usurp.  
"Stir up the men-folks," indeed! Why,  
bless your dear hearts that is what you  
were sent into the world for; to make us  
menfolk as chaste as angels, and to lead us  
by the nose to Hell or Heaven—to  
warn the rigid heart of selfishness to  
grieve thoughts, and stir the sluggish  
pulse of indecision to gentle deeds, or  
—otherwise.

Stir up the men-folks, eh? Why,  
don't you know, you silly goose, that  
there is more persuasive eloquence in the  
corner of your eye, and more power in  
the crook of your little finger than in as  
many columns of masculine expostulation  
as would stretch from here to Vieckburg; that  
you—not any bearded Bayard or  
stout Sir Guy—but you and such as you,  
were the motive and inspiration of chivalry,  
the fountain and source of all high  
and generous enterprise since the world  
began; that for your sweet sake, from  
Helen down to the humblest little maid  
who plies her needle for the Sanitary Com-  
mission, men become heroes and heroes  
slaves—the Mars forever wears the yoke  
of Aphrodite, and Hercules plies the  
disk of Omphale.

"Stir up the men-folks," is it? Why  
what have we to do with men folks ex-  
cept to chaff and haggle, and quarrel and  
fight for our lives and bread with the  
despotic beasts, who will kill us if  
they could, and chop us into mincemeat.

Don't you know that the side which  
men folk turn towards men is the hard  
and cold, and craggy, selfish, militant  
north side, fortified against persuasion,  
impracticable to entreaty-inaccessible to  
garrulousness; while all that is good and  
generous in him slopes towards woman, as  
the Pennine Alps slope southward towards  
the sun, and gush out, like them, under  
her persuasive smile, in the rich vintages  
and fruits, and songs of a sort of moral  
Piedmont.

And all you have to do to "stir up the  
men-folks" to any end you wish is, to  
tickle them on their Southward side, for  
they will drink in light and beauty, and  
all that sort of thing, from your bright  
eyes as the thirsty soil would drink in  
water if it would only rain, and yield  
as fat harvests of green corn in its season.

You can coax and flatter and wheedle  
and whisper and fool us out of anything,  
and into anything, you know you can—  
you little rogue.

Our correspondent lets out a little  
domestic secret. The husbands of some  
of the ladies won't give them any money.  
Well, that is the simplest thing we ever  
heard of! Ladies asking their husbands  
for money; for it was not the settled order  
of Providence that the brutes would  
refuse them; but instead of asking their  
own husbands for money, suppose they  
should ask the husbands of other ladies  
and especially those young and inex-  
perienced women who want to become hus-  
bands of other ladies.

Would they refuse? The idea is pre-  
posterous. Try them and see. Send a  
bunch of pretty young lassies around the  
city on a begging mission, and our world  
for it, the money will run out after they  
are riding off after the ripe cherries  
in autumn.

LADIES SANITARY MEETING  
AT THE CAPITOL A FULL AT-  
TENDANCE REQUESTED.

The Ladies' Branch of the Sanitary  
Commission are to hold a meeting this  
morning, in the Representative chamber  
at the capitol, which is understood to  
have been selected as the place of meet-  
ing on account of its central position and  
with a view to the convenience and ac-  
commodation of as many ladies as pos-  
sible.

We sincerely trust that every woman  
whose heart in this business will be  
present, if she can, and if for this one  
morning, which we trust will be bright  
and beautiful as possible, they will all  
come together with an earnest determina-  
tion to do their best, the question will be set-  
tled at once and on the spot whether the  
society is to spring at once to the atti-  
tude of a noble and vigorous organiza-  
tion, a broad reservoir into which are to

# THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1864.

NUMBER 108.

VOLUME IV.

## LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

### RELIEF FOR THE SU- FERERS BY THE SIOUX WAR.

### A Bill Allowing them Over a Million of Dollars Pass- ed the House.

### THE "BLAIR FAMILY" IMBROGLIO.

### Curious Letter from the President.

### A Flag of Truce Sent to Pa- duch.

### The Prussians Capture Duppel.

### BLAIRSHIPS.

### A Lincoln Writes to M. Blair Con- cerning F. Blair's Notes, Despatch ed. Endorsement.

WABASH, May 2.

Accompanying the President's message  
to-day, were the following:

"Hon. J. M. Blair:

"MY DEAR Sir:—Some days ago I  
understood you to say that your brother F. P. Blair, desired to be guided by my  
advice as to whether he should keep his  
place in Congress or remain in the field.  
My wish is, that you would be guided by  
what I believe will be best for the country, and  
that he will come here, put his military  
experience to good use, and return to the field.  
Let this be done; let the order sending him  
such as shown to-day by the Adjutant General, only dropping from the  
names of Maguire and Tompkins.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

APRIL 21, 1864.

Referred to General Halleck, Chief of  
Staff.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, D. C.

Hon. Secretary of War:

"My Dear Sir:—According to our un-  
derstanding with Major General F. P. Blair  
at the time he took his seat in Con-  
gress last winter, he now desires to be  
discharged from the field. Major General  
then tendered, and return to the field.  
Let this be done; let the order sending him  
such as shown to-day by the Adjutant General, only dropping from the  
names of Maguire and Tompkins.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

"I respectfully request to withdraw my  
signature as Major General of United  
States volunteers, tendered on the 12th  
of January of 1864. Respectfully,

(Signed) F. P. BLAIR.

WABASH, April 23, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 178.

FROM MEMPHIS AND LOU-  
ISIANA.

Capture of the "Dixie"—Steamer Pro-  
gress Fired into—Gen. Blaum Ev-  
acuated—Stone—Another Steamer  
Attacked—Forrest.

CARDO, May 2.

By the arrival of the steamer Mem-  
phis we have New Orleans to the  
west, and Mobile to the south. The  
Memphis Morning Star, from New York  
the 15th arrived on the evening of the  
20th.

Markets are too unsettled for quo-  
ta.

It is a fact that buffaloes usually travel  
against the wind—which was the case as  
they neared the Wild Rice on Sunday  
evening—but as we were all "green" at  
the business, we were totally ignorant of  
their mode of piloting. Under this  
circumstance, we were all compelled to  
depend on the skill and experience of  
the steamer's master.

The foregoing is what I would say if  
Frank Blair were my brother instead of  
yours.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1864.

"I hereby tender my resignation as a  
Major General of volunteers.

(Signed) FRANK P. BLAIR.

To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Accepted, by order of the President.

E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

Accepted January 12, 1864.

Copy of a Telegram from the President.

Executive Mansion, Washington, March 13.

To Gen. Grant, Nashville.

Gen. McPherson having been assigned  
to the command of a Department, could  
not General Frank Blair, without diffi-  
culty, or detriment to the service, be as-  
signed to the command of the lower

Mississippi. A. Lincoln, President of the  
United States.

NASHVILLE, March 16—10 A. M., '64.

General Logan and Stone are  
prosecuted to your command.

General Sherman, who is  
now in command of the 15th corps, has  
been promoted to the rank of Major General.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., March 25, 1864.

Accepted by A. Lincoln, President of the  
United States.

NASHVILLE, March 17, '64.

General Sherman is here; he has  
been promoted to the rank of Major General.

He has been promoted to the rank of Major General.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen.

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HUNTSVILLE, ALA., March 25, 1864.

## The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TWICE WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.  
Office--Adjoining the Bridge.

## Our New York Correspondence.

Minnesotans in New York--"Baron Moran, St. Paul"--"Other Correspondents--The Chippewas Homeward Bound." NEW YORK, April 27.

My Dear Press.

I arrived in this great city after a long and tedious trip of over three weeks through the South and Southwest, and have put up at the St. Nicholas, which I consider is a model hotel for the whole world to pattern after. After stopping with our friend Shaw, of the Merchants' for such a length of time, I may naturally feel somewhat at a loss to find my way in and out of this immense institution, and it is a smart man that can manage it successfully. But what surprised me most was to find such a great number of our State people in this city. Stopping with me at this house are the two Prices and family, R. R. Nelson, W. S. Spencer, H. L. Moss, Nat. Myrick, C. W. Thompson, A. C. Merrill, and that little prince of fashion, Dan'l. Goodrich, editor and proprietor of the St. Paul *Financer*. It does not appear as though the high prices of everything have any effect upon him whatever, for he coolly pays the most extravagant prices for whatever his taste or palate may demand. And last, but not least in the hearts of his friends, that genial soul, Fred. Driscol, of your establishment; and while I think about it, I heard last evening that he was making such purchases of type and material as will bring the Press out, in appearance, second to no paper published on this continent. Success to him and his enterprise is my prayer.

By walking up to the St. Dennis, I find registered on their book Horace Thompson, Henry Hall, J. F. Merriam and L. Glum, two of whom I think have already left the city. Being anxious to see my old friend J. F. Darrow, formerly clerk of the Winslow House, I strolled over to the Winslow House, corner of Broad and Bowery, of which he is the proprietor, and was here destined to find more Minnesotans, to wit, C. M. Dally, R. C. Munger and L. P. George; and by looking over his register I find over a dozen names who have been in and gone, and I must confess that there was not that put me to my stumps, for I did not know that we have any royal families staying in St. Paul, and I was not inclined to expose my ignorance of the inhabitants by asking questions, but shall throw myself upon your generosity to be informed as to who "Baron Moran, St. Paul" is. If he really is a nobleman I have no objections to his traveling under his title, but if on the contrary he is not, I think it a shame that he should impose upon the credulity of the people or this city.

In promenading Broadway I have met quite a number of our restless citizens, whom you will find W. H. Nobles, James Kelley of Automaton notoriety, G. D. Strong, and a number of others whose names for the present escape my memory. But here is one thing that certainly ought to be known by every one in our country. I found the card on the desk of Mr. J. W. Prince, who is a railroad agent in this city. It is not necessary for me to make any comments upon the matter as the whole thing speaks for itself--

LYMAN C. DAYTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND ADVOCATE IN ADMIRALTY,

NO. 39 WALL STREET,

(JACNETT COURT).

NEW YORK.

I find that there are a great number of Minnesotans who have settled down in all kinds of business in this city, and it somewhat surprised me, for you cannot mention any line of trade that has not a representative from the North Star State.

By looking over a file of your paper at the railhead office in Broadway, I see that you have already two correspondents in this city. One speaks from his signature to a "slovenly genius, and a great 'traveler,' while the other is diving into the depths and mysteries of the mighty 'Eric.' I do not wish to impose upon good nature, but if you find anything in this miserable scrawl worthy of laying before your readers, you are at liberty to make use of it.

Col. J. C. Ramsey, and staff, in command of the Chippewa Indians, will leave here for home on to-morrow morning's 7 o'clock train, by way of Niagara Falls, Detroit, Milwaukee and La Crosse.

I shall remain here for seven or eight weeks, and if I find the above to be acceptable, you shall hear from me again; until that time arrives I bid you farewell.

Yours in the bonds of Union and Freedom,

BEANS.

## An Alarming Story Contradicted.

The story about a large fleet of rebel iron-clads at Richmond, which was published in the New York *World* a few days ago, is emphatically contradicted in the following note to the Baltimore *American*: *Meers*, Editors Baltimore American.

"BALTIMORE, Md., April 25, 1864. By reading the *Swing Telegram* of April 23, I happened to see that the Baltimore correspondent of the New York *World* has written that paper of a number of iron-clad vessels which the rebels in which he says: "At Richmond, and between that city and Fort Darling, there are ten iron-clad vessels." I suspect that term is used in the sense of iron-clad vessels, and that the number of iron-clads at Richmond to be three, which they have in and around Richmond, far from being complete, not even gun boats.

There are no obstructions at all between City Point and Fort Darling. Having been there eight months, and on several occasions having an opportunity of going out through the lower part of the city after water for the hospital (which is in the hospital yard), I had a full view of the iron-clads, and everything else in James river within a mile of the city. The stations of the iron-clads are as follows: One, incomplete, lying at Roads Point, and of course, the second, exactly 11 miles down the river from the city, and the third, which is termed the Merimac No. 2, lies half a

miles from and inside of Fort Darling. If they have obstructions at all in James river they are opposite Fort Darling, attached to a wreathed steamer. I, with many others, paid a visit to the station to everything in and on James river.

E. A. ROSEAU,

## Returned Prisoner.

The *Advertiser* adds a statement to the effect that the returned prisoner, who originated the falsehood was formerly the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, but that, when even that paper became disgusted with him he found refuge in the World.

## Secretary Chase at the Maryland Fair--A Presentation Scene.

Secretary Chase and Senator Sprague visited the Maryland Fair on Saturday last. In the course of the evening Mr. Chase was conducted to the principal table at the south end of the hall, and agreeably surprised by a presentation scene. Being introduced to many ladies of the Society by name, Mr. B. Stockwell Matthews, one of the managers of the Fair stepped forward, armed with a splendidly worked cushion, valled at one hundred and fifty dollars, and presented it to Mr. Chase, after a handsome presentation speech. Mr. Chase was loudly called upon for a response and said: "Accept my thanks, ladies--for you are as welcome as any honored friend has just said in your behalf--to this mark of your kind consideration. The words upon your gift bid me and all who labor to uphold the national cause, many a man to whom it is a 'present of love.' Present rest, however, cannot be had. Work--hard, strenuous, persistent work--must be done before rest can come."

Of course, this man has spoken in terms altogether too complimentary.

I have done what I could, but the paper cannot yet be judged. Results alone can fix its value. Happy and grateful shall I be if experience shall prove its permanence, usefulness to labor, to commerce, to the world.

Young man exhibited signs of fainting, but there was a strong seizure before him. Suddenly the gaslight flashed up, and as soon as he could stand, he rushed into the kitchen, surrounded by a host of servant men and maids, who made the room resound with laughter. To add to his horror the door opened, and the lady of the house entered, clad in beauty and silks, and bent over him to give him a kiss. The coachman was safely removed to the outside of the house, where he remained until his master came to him.

He is now in the care of Dr. Dinsmore, the physician whom he has just seen.

He is in a dangerous condition.



THE CITY.  
CITY COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting.—A Veto Message from the Mayor.

Licenses for the Ensuing year.

The City Council held a regular meeting yesterday.

Absent—Ald. Steele and Murray. [Fine, \$10 each.]

## A VETO MESSAGE.

A message was received from his Honor, the Mayor, vetoing so much of the resolution passed at the last meeting, as gives the Mayor and Aldermen a salary.

We have not space for the message in full. After referring to the obvious intent of the charter, that such resolutions should be submitted to the Mayor for approval or veto, be expressed his dissent of the clause referred to, on the grounds that the Aldermen and Mayor were elected without any such idea or expectation. The voters supposed and intended that they should serve without salary, and did not expect a salary to be attached to the office. The condition of the Treasury, too, almost precluded the ability of the city to pay these salaries, as the relief granted to the families of volunteers was burdening it to such an extent.

Ald. King moved to lay the message on the table. Carried—yes, 8, nays 6.

## LICENSING.

Ald. Livingston, from the committee appointed to revise the ordinances fixing the amount of license to be paid by various businesses, reported a schedule, increasing the amount from 25 to 50 per cent over last year. The report was amended somewhat, and finally stood as follows:

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*This paper has a daily, tri-weekly and weekly circulation. Double that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.*

SECOND PAGE.—The Republican National Convention—A Postscript to Recent; Arrest of Mr. Blair; A Letter to a Soldier; Spies in Our Armies; News Items; A Wife's Infidelity and a Husband's Vengeance; Laws of the United States.

THIRD PAGE.—Sports—Baby Looking Out for Me.

A Sketch of the English Parliament; Working Girls by Stevens.

In the absence of exciting war news the "Blair Family" keeps the country going with news. The last place is the agreement of the two parties to sustain a resolution to sustain a resolution refusing to recognize Frank Blair as a Major General, and recommending his dismissal, on the ground that he holds his commission in violation of law. To which resolution we say, Amen!

ACCORDING to the North Carolina news, Newbern is again threatened. Twelve rebel regiments are at Kingston. Beauregard commands that district for the rebels, and Gen. J. A. Palmer for the Union—Peek having been captured.

Gen. Hayes, in official dispatches, admits a defeat on the 8th, but thinks that was offset by victories on the 9th and 10th.

Truman's Board is our latest red-report. It opened at \$7.85, and closed at \$8.34.

The Blair family are the skeleton in the President's house. They are, if we may put it in the singular number, his evil genius, a curse to the administration and the country, a drag weight upon it, a stumbling block in its path and a nuisance generally. The one great blunder of the administration has been its Missouri policy, and for this the Blairs are responsible. That Missouri policy, of which Gamble and Schofield were the local administrators, was simply a personal contest of the Blairs against the popular and progressive anti-slavery sentiment of the State.

It was the attempt to realize in Missouri with the whole weight of Federal patronage the ideas represented by Montgomery Blair in the Cabinet, as developed in his Rockville speech—ideas in direct opposition to the general policy of the Administration and to the whole current of popular sentiment, not only in Missouri but in the loyal States at large.

In the Cabinet, in Congress, in Missouri, the Blairs have been actually hostile to the Administration, and all their alliances have been with elements antagonistic to it, while claiming personally to support it, and what has been far worse and more mischievous, to represent it.

It is no wonder, then, that the spirit and tendency of Mr. Lincoln's administration has been misconceived by the Radical party of Missouri, where the whole power of these middlemen was persistently used to give it a false interpretation.

The Blairs have always stood between Mr. Lincoln and his real friends in Missouri, and the policy of the Government has till recently only reached them discolored and refracted through a dense and dying cloud of Blairism.

In the removal of Schofield and the appointment of Rosecrans to the military administration of Missouri the President gave notice that henceforth he had renounced the intervention of the Blairs in the affairs of that State, and contemporaneous circumstances show that he had been only waiting for an authoritative expression of the popular will in Missouri to confirm his policy to it.

The correspondence called for by the Senate in connection with the restoration of Frank Blair to a military rank he had resigned, throws a curious light upon the relations of the President to the Blairs.

It shows that as long ago as November last the President recognized Frank Blair at least as occupying an attitude hostile to the anti-slavery policy of the Government. But with the kindness of heart for which the President is distinguished, he desired, if possible, to pluck this brand from the burning, and when he appeared to be entitled to a seat in Congress, the President advised him to accept it, with the hope that the influences of the place would reform him.

"I think," said the President to his brother, "he is in danger of being separated from those with whom only he can have any real sympathy—the sincere opponents of slavery"—and to prevent it, he advised him to "take his seat, go into our caucus with our friends, and the nominations, help elect the nominees and thus aid to organize a House of Representatives, which will really support the Government in the war."

The President's benevolent plan for the redemption of Frank Blair proved a failure. He has only succeeded in disgracing himself and the country, and in making the family name more obnoxious than ever. It has finally turned out that he was not legally elected to the seat he held in Congress, and thus Missouri and Congress are well rid of a political nuisance, and we trust that if the Senate has the power to do so they will relieve the President of the paternal obligations, into which he seems to have been betrayed, to protect him from the rebuke of his constituents by continuing him in a high military command.

GRANT FOR A CONTINUATION OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD TO IDAHO.

Hon. Ignatius Donnelly has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives, which has been referred to the Committee on Public Lands, for a grant of lands to the Territories of Idaho and Dakota, for the construction of a Railroad.

"From the point of intersection of the railroads of the State of Minnesota, to the head of Big Stone lake, with the eastern boundary line of said Territory at or near the mouth of the Minnesota river, thence westwardly, via Lake Koopepe, to a point at or near the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence westwardly, via Lake Koopepe, to a point at or near its source; thence westwardly, via the main forks of the Medicine Knoll river; thence westwardly, via the St. Louis river, to the head of the St. Louis river, on the Missouri river; thence up the valley of said river to its main forks; thence up the value of said river to its head; thence westwardly, via the St. Louis river, to the head of the St. Louis river; thence along the base of the Black hills; thence by the best and most feasible

# THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1864.

VOLUME IV.

NUMBER 104.

The House proceeded to dispose of the new section offered by Fernando Wood, viz:

"So much of the seventh section of the act of March 3, 1861, as authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to impose a duty of 30 cents on spirits imported prior to that date, but not hereby repealed, and the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to refund any duty on imports that are paid."

Mr. Wadsworth (Un., Ill.) offered the following as a substitute:

"That all spirits of a domestic production, and held for sale on the 1st of May, 1864, and which may tax shall be imposed on the same, and a duty of 30 cents on hand or sale on which a prior duty shall have been paid, a duty of 30 cents on gallo, provided that bona fide intent shall not be taxed on their stock on hand when quantity on hand does not exceed two barrels."

The question was taken on Mr. Wadsworth's substitute for Mr. Wood's proposition, and it was agreed to—yes 73.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 103 years against 33 years.

The yeas include 80 Republicans, 22 Democrats; the nays are all Democrats of the extreme submission school, led by James C. Allen and tailed by Fernando Wood.

## The Red River Expedition.

What an Officer Writes.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1864.—A private letter from an officer, written at Grand Forks, shortly after Gen. Banks' arrival:

"Gen. Banks was advancing with the confident impression that he had only to advance, and advanced faster than the rebels retreated. Seeing our exposed position, they brought on an engagement, and were beaten. They had the great Shyenne, and for a road from Fort Laramie the Niobrara River to Fort Laramie. We trust the bill will pass."

The horses were cut from the pack, and the wagons were loaded with the pack. Then the cavalry became engaged, but only for a moment, when they abandoned their horses by squadrons, and fled. The 13th army corps was ordered up, a brigade at a time. Thus this corps was sent to the front, and was soon 1,800 men, and those who did escape were forced to abandon their horses. Had it not been for plunder, and the captured train, this entire corps would have been taken prisoners, one brigade at a time.

Then the division of the rebels was very great, so we reached the camp within sight of the city of Springfield at that time.

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## The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, THIR WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

The Republican National Con-

vention.

A Postponement Requested.

New York, March 25.

To the National Executive Committee of the Union and Republican Parties:

GENTLEMEN.—The undersigned friends of the government and supporters of the present administration respectfully suggest to you the propriety of reconsidering your resolution calling a convention of the Union and Republican parties at Baltimore, on the 7th day of June next, to nominate a candidate for President of the United States.

In the opinion of the undersigned, the country is not now in a position to enter into a Presidential contest. It is very important that all parties friendly to the government shall be united in support of a single candidate. It shall be acquiesced in by all loyal sections of the country, and by all branches of the loyal party. It is equally clear that such unanimity cannot at present be obtained, and it is believed that it can be readily obtained on the day named by you for the national convention.

Upon the result of the measures adopted by the administration to finish the war during the present year, and the course which will develop the wish of the people to concur in the work of their present leaders, or to exchange them for those whom they may expect other and more satisfactory results.

Whatever may be gained will be an advantage to the country, inasmuch as it will be the forming of a better informed opinion on these subjects.

In the opinion of the undersigned, whatever will tend to lessen the division and allay the acrimony of the Presidential election, which is always exciting and distracting in proportion to the length of the canvass, will be an advantage to the country.

In periods of war and great civil revolution, time is reckoned by events, and months are as years in the periods of peace.

With a pure and patriotic desire to serve the best interests of the country, and in the belief that the war will be soon over, the undersigned, a member of a political convention to the latest day possible, respectfully ask that you will reconsider your action, and name a day for the assembling of the national convention no earlier than the first day of September next.

Respectfully your obedient servants,

W. C. BRYANT, Wm. K. STRONG,

J. McNAUL, WM. CUTTER, NEWTON,

Geo. P. DODGE, WENDELL SHERWOOD,

GORDON, OXFORD.

New York Senate.

XIXth District. A. H. BAILEY,

XXIth District, J. A. BELL,

XXIIth District, A. H. BROWN,

XXIIIth District, James C. COOK,

XXIVth District, J. C. FORD,

XXVth District, N. G. HARRIS,

XXVIth District, WILKINS ANDRE,

XXVIIth District, S. T. HAYE,

XXVIIIth District, D. H. HENRY,

XXIXth District, C. H. HENRY,

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## THE CITY.

A Generous Gift by the Morris Minstrels.

## Benefits to the Sanitary Commission.

From the following correspondence, it will be perceived that the Morris Minstrels have generously consented to give the Ladies Branch of the Sanitary Commission, a benefit on Saturday evening next, on which occasion the whole population is expected to turn out en masse and give the soldiers a rousing bumper, and in the meantime, we trust they will show their appreciation of the kindness of the Minstrels by giving them crowded houses on the intervening nights so as to prepare them gradually for the overwhelming demonstrations of Saturday night, which is to be the grand climax and crowning occasion of the season:

Charles A. Morris:

At a meeting of the Ladies' Branch of the Sanitary Commission, I was desired to speak on their behalf to your generosity and patriotism to give, if consistent with your engagements, one of your popular musical entertainments on some evening of the present week, as a benefit to their Society, and the noble cause they represent. The ladies of St. Paul would be deeply grateful for so generous a contribution to the enterprise they have in view, and are confident they can rely on your kindness for a favorable response.

Respectfully yours,  
K. F. WHEELOCK,  
Recording Secretary,  
St. Paul, May 4th, 1864.

PAUL, Wednesday, May 1, 1864.

LADIES.—I received your note this afternoon, and will say that, if I am not mistaken, May 7 will answer your purpose. I will devote that evening to your humane and charitable Society, according to the conditions that I mentioned to Mayor Stewart and Mr. J. C. Burbank. If this meets your approbation, please let me know at the earliest convenient time.

Respectfully yours,  
CHARLES A. MORRIS,  
Manager of Morris Minstrels.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.—The Weekly Press is ready for sale to-day at our counter—price in wrappers, five cents.

CONTENTS.

ROMANCE—The Coral Bracelet.

POETRY—Our Army.

EDITORIALS.—The Superior Land Grant Bill Passed; The St. Paul and Pacific Route to Idaho; A Soldier's Home; The President's Letter to the Kentucky Delegation; Grain Exports of the Minnesota Valley.

News.—The Draft in Minnesota—List of Quotas; Departure of Major Brackett's Battalion; The First Regiment; Its Last Parade and Review.

Correspondence.—From Fort Ridgely; From Fort Abercrombie; From Fort Thompson; From Paducah; From Washington.

MISCELLANY.—The War in Louisiana; The Green Sword Contest; The Surrender of Plymouth, &c., &c.

Local news of the week: the market.

WE DON'T BELIEVE IT.—We regret to notice in Tuesday's Pioneer, a notice moderately complimentary of the Chief of Police. Now, we don't believe Mr. Cleveland has been guilty of any leinous crime or offence against the laws of good order or decency, which would make him deserving of compliments from such a source.

Now that the police force is in good hands, we don't want to see the organ of the former corrupt system spell well of it. It would be much more agreeable if it would stick to puffs of its natural friends, and if it goes out of that sphere any respectable citizen is liable to have his reputation blackened by its communication.

After several fine pieces were played by the band, Gen. Sandford was called for, and on his appearance was greeted with three cheers. He was then introduced by Capt. T. M. Newson, an old friend, who stated that although a resident of a foreign soil, the General was still an American citizen, and had shown his patriotism by his gifts to the Government, and his services for Minnesota and its First Regt. It, by his gift to it, a battery of beautiful steel canons. He had come to Minnesota to see and know its people.

Gen. Sandford then thanked his friend for this flattering testimonial of their regard; spoke of what Minnesota had done for the Union; the brave and gallant men she had sent into the field; the heroism of its first regiment, and the intelligence and prosperity of its people.

He was loudly applauded, and bidding the audience good night, retired.

The General leaves this morning for Washington.

SAINT PAUL DEBUTANTE.—We offer the following from the Boston Post, of April 14th:

DEPARTURE OF A GIRL PIANIST.—The musical evening of Miss Marion Calvert, the debutante at the Boston Opera House, on April 12th, was a success. Mrs. Marion appeared before the audience of her teacher, Mr. Lang, who had given her a most favorable opinion of her two numbers—the waltz was the Bohemian.

MISS BALDWIN.—A Soldier's Home, the man whose arrest for swindling a soldier out of his bounty money, was noted in the Press some time since.

The Grand Jury is still in session, but other indictments have been reported.

MUSTERED OUT.—Companies A, & C. First Regiment, were mustered out on Tuesday. The Pioneer Guard (Co. A) was a Saint Paul Company, and went away 100 strong. On Tuesday, six men were discharged from service, and returned to their homes! Such is the fortunes of war. We observed them all in one squad yesterday, around enjoying themselves among their friends.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Frank Brawley, aged fifteen years, a St. Paul boy, who is drummer of Company G, 6th regiment, now stationed at Madelia, shot himself through the knee with a revolver on Saturday, and it is feared will be a cripple for life. He was out shooting ducks, and the revolver went off accidentally.

We call attention to Borum & Chapman's notice relative to freight bills in another column.

**Veto Message of Mayor Stewart.**  
The following is Mayor Stewart's Message in full, a synopsis of which was all we could find space for yesterday morning:

To the Honorable, the Common Council of the City of St. Paul.

RESOLUTION.—I notice by the official printed report of your proceedings at your last meeting, April 26, 1864, that a report of a resolution of the Council of the 15th instant was received, and after some amendments the following action of the Council was had:

On motion the report was thus amended was:

City Treasurer \$1,000 per annum.

City Clerk 650 " "

City Auditor 500 " "

City Comptroller 500 " "

City Assessor 600 " "

City Auditor 400 " "

City Marketmaster 150 " "

Wood Measurer 300 per cord.

Alderman 200 " "

Captain of Police 1,000 " "

Postmaster 700 " "

Section 28 of chapter 3 of the charter of the city, relating to the compensation of the City Clerk, is hereby rejected. The action therefore of the Council in this respect, though not appearing in the usual form of a resolution, is rejected, and the same is presented to the Mayor for approval under section 2 of chapter 3 of the Charter. It is approved.

It is the opinion of the Mayor that this action of the Council is not in accordance with the spirit of the Charter, and is therefore rejected.

IMPORTS OF HAY.—About fifty bales of hay was brought up by the Itasca yesterday for the Government horses. The scarcity and high price of hay, owing to the drought last season, causes this reposing that as I am correct in my construction of the Charter, that the action of the Council in this respect is rejected, and is therefore rejected for approval.

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